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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man. **Circulation over 75,000** *December 9, 1925*

DEC 15 1925
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

A MANITOBA CATTLE-FEEDING PLANT

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in the Prairie Provinces

News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

Edwards on Amalgamation

Undoubtedly there is a very great interest on the part of the farmers in the question of amalgamation between the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the Farmers' Union of Canada, as there is a very keen realization that disunion creates weakness and inefficiency, and it is essential that the members of both organizations should be kept fully informed regarding the steps that have, and are being taken towards bringing about amalgamation.

The recent conference between the Amalgamation Committees of the two organizations was somewhat disappointing, as it was found impossible to arrive at an agreement which would go forward from the committees as a recommendation to the amalgamation convention, if held, as to whether the new organization should be provincial or national in character.

The members of the Amalgamation Committee of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association were of the opinion that the resolution passed by the last convention of the Farmers' Union of Canada, laying down a basis for amalgamation, was practically conceding the provincial basis of organization, as no mention was made in it of a national basis. Outside of this one question there does not seem to be any great difficulty in arriving at an understanding as to a constitution, but the representatives of the Farmers' Union were in rather a difficult position in discussing amalgamation with a provincial organization when they have some members in Manitoba and Alberta, and of course it is the desire of the S.G.G.A. that when unity takes place in Saskatchewan, if at all possible, the same result shall be brought about in the other provinces as well.

The members of the S.G.G.A. Amalgamation Committee could not see what good purpose would be served by amalgamating the S.G.G.A. and the F.U. of C. on a national basis, as unity within Saskatchewan would be brought about, but the disunion in Alberta and Manitoba would be greatly accentuated, as it would involve an attempt to destroy the existing provincial organizations in these provinces, or replace them with a different type of organization if a national organization is to be created.

There was a very frank recognition of the difficulty confronting the Farmers' Union representatives, but the opinion was expressed by members of the S.G.G.A. committee that some arrangement could be made with the existing provincial organizations in the other provinces that would be satisfactory to the members of the Farmers' Union in Alberta and Manitoba.

Pool Could Help Unified Body

One very important reason given by our committee why it would be wise to amalgamate on a provincial basis and create a satisfactory co-ordinating agency in which the members of the different farm organizations would have membership, was that, if amalgamation took place on a provincial basis, the co-operation of the Wheat Pool could be secured in connection with collecting fees for the new organization upon the consent of the individual farmer, but that, if a national basis was agreed upon, as this would involve a conflict between the amalgamated organization and the U.F.A. and U.F.M., it was felt that it would be impossible for the Wheat Pool to co-operate and assist one farm organization which would be attempting to destroy other provincial farm organizations which brought the Wheat Pools in those provinces into being.

While an agreement was not arrived at, some progress was made, as provision was made for the calling of separate conventions at the same time, when the whole matter would be laid before the delegates at both conventions and opportunity given to the delegates of both conventions to hear representatives of the other organization outline their viewpoint regarding the basis of organization, and following these separate conventions, if the delegates so desired, a joint convention would be arranged for, at which amalgamation could be consummated, prior to which each convention would bind themselves to abide by the decision of the joint convention.

I believe that if a joint convention is held the desirability of union will outweigh in the minds of the delegates of both organizations every other consideration, and that some way will be found of overcoming the difficulties that confront both organizations. If we approach this problem in the proper spirit, with a real desire to find a solution to the problem, undoubtedly that solution can be found.—G. F. Edwards.

If the Poultry Pool is to function next spring, and it will, 7,500 contracts at least will be required. That should be as easy as falling off a log.

There are approximately 120,000 farmers in Saskatchewan. 7,500 is one-sixteenth of that number, or six and a quarter per cent. It is certain that a far larger percentage than that of the farmers of Saskatchewan keep poultry. For more than one out of 16 should therefore be interested in the poultry pool. Are you?

If you have been keeping poultry for long, it is time to switch things round, and make the poultry keep you. There's money even in an egg, and plenty of it. The dealers know how to extract it, and there's no reason why the farmers should not learn.

Eggs for which you get 20 cents to 23 cents per dozen locally, sell in the cities for from 40 to 43 cents per dozen. This means that after paying all storage and other charges, around 10 cents per dozen goes into the dealers' coffers which might just as well go into your own, and it would if you pooled them.

Would pooled poultry pay? Figure out for yourself the profit you make by selling locally; add to that the ten cents per dozen the dealers are taking, and see if it would not pay to join the pool. Figure out again the amount of profit per score of hens, and see if it would not pay to increase your flocks.

If co-operative marketing of wheat is good, co-operative marketing of eggs and poultry is good; and if keeping a few hens is good the keeping of a larger number is better still.

The co-operative way is the way of the future. Be up-to-date by joining the pool, and be one of the 7,500.

Alberta

Discuss Community Property Bill

The last meeting of Rosyth U.F.W.A. local devoted some time to the thorough discussion of Mrs. Parlby's bulletin on the Community Property Bill, and the secretary was instructed to write for further information on two or three points. During the summer the U.F.W.A. local co-operated with the men's and junior locals in putting on a very successful sports day. Later they put on a three-day dressmaking course, under the leadership of Miss McCannell, which was attended by about 20 women members.

Purchase Apples

A small shipment of apples was brought in from B.C. this fall by Earlie local, and the members were well pleased with the returns from this deal.

Co-operative Livestock Shipping

During the past two months Tawatinaw local have made shipment, co-operatively, of three car loads of cattle and hogs.

Waterhole Juniors Active

A booth on the fair grounds during the summer fair was found to be a profitable venture by the Waterhole junior local, who by this means raised funds to pay off their indebtedness and were also able to put aside a sum for future requirements. This local put on a dance on election night, which was well attended, and are now preparing a concert.

New U.F.W.A. Local

Organization of the Tofield U.F.W.A. local took place recently. Mrs. J. Ferguson, Mrs. J. Warner and Mrs. Hingston were elected officers of the new local.

Manitoba

Otterburne United Farmers held their annual meeting on November 19, with a good crowd in attendance. The secretary reported a paid-up membership for 1925 of 54, 15 of whom are women. A statement of the work during the year was submitted, showing that co-operative buying of twine and flour to the value of $6,000 had been done, which resulted in a saving to the members of $600. Oil and flour were also handled indirectly by the local. Co-operative selling of livestock was also undertaken, the local having shipped 11 cars of livestock, with an estimated profit of $1,000 to members.

H. R. Reynolds was elected president for 1926 and the secretary will be appointed by the local board at their meeting to be held in the near future. A remittance of $10 has just been received from Otterburne U.F.M., as a donation to Central office funds.

Minnedosa U.F.M. local increased its membership from 31 in 1924, to 56 in 1925, and the secretary, R. Peacey, states that the officers anticipate even better results for 1926, 21 members having already been enrolled for the new year and for which fees have been sent to Central. At the annual meeting held recently, it was decided to put on a canvass for membership and receipt forms for this purpose have been ordered. The President, T. D. Taylor, and the secretary were both re-elected for 1926.

The annual report of the Empire U.F.M. just received from the secretary, A. Kingdon, shows that the membership for the year just closed, was double the number for the preceding year. This local holds fortnightly meetings at the homes of the members at which very interesting and varied subjects are discussed. Ten-cent lunches are served by the ladies at each meeting, and a social hour enjoyed.

Twine and flour were purchased co-operatively by the local, thus effecting a considerable saving to the members. The officers for 1926 are: President, H. Burgess; Vice-President, Frank Hall; Secretary, A. Kingdon; Directors, Messrs. F. A. Graham, J. Shaver, R. A. Madill, T. Davies, G. Davies and F. Swift.

Harold Bateman, who was appointed press correspondent at the last meeting of the Eunola U.F.M. local, sends to Central office the following: "This local was organized four years ago, and is in a very healthy and vigorous condition. We hold fortnightly meetings and each one is looked forward to, with great anticipation by the members, as an event of social and educational value. Debates, question-nights, masquerade balls, etc., etc., have been staged, all of which have been very successful. We have about 40 members on our books, which is quite an increase over 1924." Andrew Melvin is secretary at this point.

Graysville United Farm Women met in annual meeting on November 19 and elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, Mrs. T. Landles; Vice-President, Mrs. J. Murray; Sec.-Treas., Miss T. Rodgers, and Assistant Secretary, Miss Agnes Murray. In October a bale of clothing, flannelette and wool for knitting, was sent from the local to a needy family in the Magnet district, in response to an appeal for assistance. During the winter months the U.F.W.M. and U.F.M. locals will meet jointly to carry out the program already mapped out.

Mrs. Wm. Steele, secretary of Wicklow U.F.W.M., states that the local members have found co-operative marketing of poultry of great benefit to the shippers, and that the Egg Pool has received wide support in the community. The membership at Wicklow is not large, but splendid work has been done. Several donations to the temperance cause have been forwarded during the year; brooms made by the Blind Institute have been handled, and help given in the form of a shower of clothing and fruit, etc., to a family burned out. Mrs. F. W. Crossley is president of this local.

The Marais U.F.M. local, near Emerson, is putting on a mock trial at their meeting next week. A large increase in membership is reported for the year just closed, and still better results are anticipated for 1926. The juniors here have been reorganized and are looking forward to some very enjoyable times during coming months.

Co-operative Livestock Marketing

means more money for the producer. That can be demonstrated daily to anyone who will examine actual conditions on the livestock markets.

Co-operative livestock marketing does more than do away with the services of some middlemen.

It eliminates unnecessary handling of cattle.

It sends them by the most direct route from the producer to the real buyer.

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Co-operative livestock marketing has a great selling agency to serve it in United Livestock Growers Limited.

Its greatest need now, in order to make still further progress, is strengthening and development of the local shipping associations.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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Commercial Display .....60c per agate line
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No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

S.G.G.A. and Farmers' Union

After two days in conference and careful consideration by the two special committees at Regina, it was found there was agreement on the main question of the desirability for union of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the Farmers Union. Regard for the locals of the Farmers Union in Manitoba and Alberta led the delegates of that body to stand for a national organization. The question will be decided at the annual meetings at Saskatoon, January 26-29, when it is understood both will meet separately. The following resolution was passed by the Regina conference:

"Whereas, the committee appointed to consider the amalgamation of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the Farmers' Union of Canada have met in several sessions, it is the unanimous opinion of both committees that unity is desirable in the interests of the farmers,

"And, whereas, during the discussions of the committees they have found themselves unable to agree on the question of provincial or national scope for the organiation;

"They, therefore, recommend calling a convention of each organization, these conventions to decide whether they will assemble in joint convention to consummate amalgamation and decide on the basic principles that shall govern the new organization."

Parliament Meets January 7

The prime minister has announced that the parliament of Canada will be summoned to meet January 7, 1926. The report of the chief electoral officer that the writs for North Bruce; Peace River and the Yukon are not yet received, and the dates of arrival problematical, and that the prospect for a contest in the vacant seat, Bagot, in Quebec, has led the ministry to decide to take the safe course and set the date for January 7. In the meantime the government of Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King will carry on. It is considered barely possible the government might be challenged right at the start on the election of a speaker on January 7, and not be permitted to go on with the debate on the address.

Our Cover

This week's cover was photographed on the farm of Harris, McLean and Speirs, at Teulon, Manitoba. On this farm the owners have erected a feeding plant that accommodates 1,600 cattle. They also run about 1,000 sheep, and feed a considerable number of hogs in the steer lots. The plant is now in its third year of operation, and is run to full capacity. The roughage for these steers is bought from local farmers who haul it to the plant. As a general rule, this plant uses chopped screenings exclusively for its grain ration, but this year it is impossible to obtain recleaned screenings, as the total output at the head of the lakes has been contracted for American stock feeders. This gives rise to the remarkable situation in which, says Mr. Speirs, they are importing American corn to feed their stock, while Canadian farmers are receiving $4.00 per ton for screenings, paying freight on them to Fort William, which, after cleaning, go to American farmers at $20 per ton. The feeding plant at Teulon, uses about five car loads of grain or screenings a week.

Manning Doherty Resigns

Manning Doherty, M.L.A. for East Kent, Ont., former minister of agriculture in the Drury government, has resigned his seat in the legislative assembly of that province. He said in part:

"I gave my support to the Farmer Party," the statement added, "because I was in full accord with their determination to force the governments of this country to recognize the vast importance to the welfare of Canada of developing in an aggressive, business-like way our agricultural possibilities. I am without a single regret for the part I have taken in the political activities of the organized farmers of this province. The importance of our agricultural problems is in the minds of our public men of today as never before in the history of Canada. As a party we have accomplished the main purpose of our coming into existence.

"After much thought and a careful survey of the present situation, I have come to the conclusion that the immediate problems of agriculture are economic rather than political. I would not, however, hesitate a moment to again join in a farmers' political movement should our government fail to give a sympathetic support to the farmers' demand for the economic marketing of their products.

"Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen has stated that if his party comes into power he will set up a tariff board which will, after thorough investigation, make recommendations to the government as to tariff adjustments. I have always been in support of such a policy. He has further stated that if his party comes into power he will immediately give every legitimate aid and assistance toward the establishment in Canada of a national co-operative system of marketing our farm products, both at home and abroad.

"As the main purpose of my entry into public life was to bring about the acceptance of such a system, I feel bound to give my support to the political party which has announced its intention of putting it into effect."

Well? Why Shouldn't It Mean That?

"Are you unmarried?" enquired the census man.

"Oh, dear, no," said the little lady, blushing; "I've never even been married."

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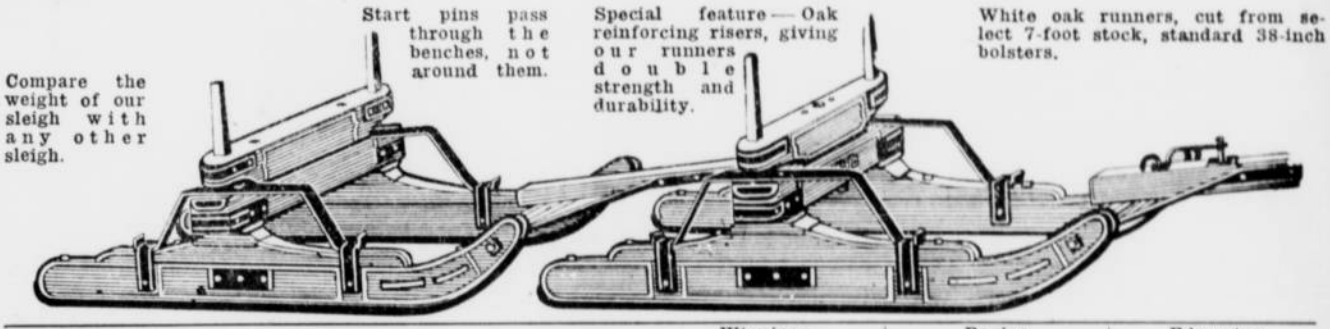

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To Prairie Farmers

A good **SHELTER-BELT** will **PROTECT** your place from the wind, make it **more attractive** and add to its **value.**

Within a few years after the establishment of **SHELTER-BELTS** many farmers have successfully grown **FRUIT** under the protection thus affected.

Field shelters will prevent soil drifting.

A Saskatchewan farmer's place a few years after he planted trees. These trees were furnished from the Dominion Government tree nursery.

The Dominion Government will help you to get such a shelter by giving you **TREES FREE.** It has already, in the last 25 years, supplied over 80,000,000 trees to western farmers.

If you desire to obtain trees to plant a shelter-belt in the spring of 1927, you must send in your application **before MARCH 1, 1926.**

For application forms and general information about tree planting, apply to:

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Indian Head - Saskatchewan

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Write us today and we will ship it in time for Christmas.

We also have the HENRY HERBERT PIANO made in the Mason & Risch factories and sold at the Factory-to-Home price of $475. A good quality-guaranteed piano.

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Also at Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson and Vancouver

Victor Records make excellent gifts for your friends. We can send you any Victor Record you want by return mail.

An Essay on Men

A little girl wrote the following composition on men:

"Men are what women marry. They drink and smoke and swear, but don't go to church. Perhaps if they wore bonnets they would. They are more logical than women and also more zoological. Both men and women sprung from monkeys, but the women sprung farther than the men."

She—"I hear that letter postage is going up to three cents."

He—"Yes?"

She—"I'm going to lay in a goodly store of two-cent stamps."—Vassar Vagabond.

Farmers Have Gained

H. J. Symington, K.C., says that farmers lost nothing but are better protected under new amendment

TO get legal opinion upon the status of the farmer under the 1912 Grain Act, and the amendment in 1925, the United Grain Growers Limited put scientific questions before H. J. Symington, K.C. His reply was read to the annual meeting of the company. It was as follows:

November 19, 1925.

United Grain Growers Limited,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dear Sirs:

You have submitted for my opinion, the following question:

"Did a farmer have the right as a matter of law under the Grain Act of 1912 and amendments thereto, to determine the terminal elevator in which his grain should be unloaded?"

The question, I take it, does not refer to grain which the farmer himself ships over the platform, or grain of which he takes redelivery at the interior elevator.

My answer is—No.

The governing section under the Grain Act of 1912 and amending acts, was section 159, as follows:

"The person operating any country elevator shall, upon request of any person delivering grain for storage, or shipment, deliver to such person a warehouse receipt or receipts, dated the day the grain was received and specifying:

"(a) The gross and net weight of such grain;

"(b) The Dockage for dirt or other cause;

"(c) The grade of such grain when graded conformably to the grade fixed by law and in force at terminal points; and

"(d) That the grain mentioned in such receipt has been received into store."

Deliverable to Order

"2. Such receipt shall also state upon its face that the grain mentioned therein has been received into store, and that upon the return of such receipt, and upon payment or tender of payment of all lawful charges for receiving, storing, insuring, delivering or otherwise handling such grain, which may accrue up to the time of the return of the receipt, the grain is deliverable to the person on whose account it has been taken into store, or to his order, from the country elevator where it was received for storage, or, if either party so desires, in quantities not less than car-load lots, on track at any terminal elevator in the western inspection division, on the line of railway upon which the receiving country elevator is situate, or any line connecting therewith, so soon as the transportation company delivers the same at such terminal, and the certificate of grade and weight is returned."

"3. In the case of a country elevator on the line of railway formerly known as the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway, or on any line of railway operated therewith, or the Great Northern Railway, if either party desires such grain to be shipped to a terminal point, it may be delivered on track at the proper terminal elevator, at or adjacent to Duluth."

"4. Nothing herein shall prevent the owner of such grain from, at any time before it is shipped to terminals, requiring it to be shipped to any other terminal than as hereinbefore provided."

Provided Maximum Use

The elevator company became custodian or warehouseman of the grain for the owner, deliverable to him in the ordinary way at the country elevator, upon payment of all proper charges. It was perfectly clear that bins could not be kept for each wagon load of grain for which a ticket was issued. It also was clear that if the grain was to be moved, the country elevators had to be cleared. The framers of the act therefore provided machinery for a maximum use of the facilities, and also provided machinery for the owner to get his grain in its most favorable position, namely, in store at a terminal point. It therefore gave the elevator company the right to forward the grain to any elevator at a terminal point, but extended the responsibility of the warehouseman to guarantee the grade and weight of the grain at the terminal point, just as if it had been redelivered at the country elevator. The owner therefore got his grain in a more favorable position with guaranteed weight and grade, instead of having it redelivered to him at the country point and himself taking the risk of the transportation to the terminal point.

The Owner's Rights

Under the legislation the owner had the following rights:

1. He could tender his tickets, pay the lawful charges to the elevator for handling his grain; place his car; receive his documents and send the grain where he liked. If he did so, he carried the risk involved as to grade and weight, himself.

2. He could have his grain delivered at a terminal point, and the elevator company guaranteed to him the weights and grades on his storage ticket issued when he put the grain into the country elevator.

3. He could select the terminal point to which his grain was to go, provided he named the point prior to its having been shipped by the elevator company.

4. He could not select the terminal elevator, the obligation of the warehouseman being simply to deliver it at a terminal elevator.

The act was quite clear on this point, the option on the part of the farmer being only as to the terminal point (if nominated before shipment) or at the interior point, and not as to any particular terminal elevator at a terminal point. The distinction between a terminal point and a terminal elevator s preserved throughout the act.

Have Lost No Rights

You also submitted for my opinion, the following further question:

"Have any rights been taken from farmers under the new Grain Act that they enjoyed under the old act, in the matter of determining the destination of their grain?"

My answer is—No.

The difference on this point under the new act is that it is now made clear that where grain of a farmer is forwarded to a terminal elevator by the elevator company, it must be delivered to a public terminal elevator instead of to any terminal elevator, unless the owner consents to its being delivered to a private terminal elevator. In other words, an extra right has been given to the farmers, or at least, an ambiguity under the old act has been made clear in requiring the consent of the farmer before delivery to a private terminal elevator.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) H. J. SYMINGTON.

New Invention Saves Millions

A Lamp that Burns 94% Air

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, T. D. Johnson, 138 Portage Ave. East, Winnipeg, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make $250 to $500 per month.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 9, 1925

Deadlock in Saskatchewan

For more than a year past active negotiations have been in progress looking to the amalgamation of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the Farmers' Union of Canada, which has some local lodges in Manitoba and Alberta, but has its head office and chief membership in Saskatchewan. Not only have the chief officers of both organizations repeatedly expressed their desire for amalgamation, but large numbers of the membership through resolutions have declared for a similar course.

There have been many stumbling blocks encountered in the course of the negotiations, but one by one they have been removed until they have simmered down to two. One of these was the objection on the part of leaders of the Farmers' Union to the Council of Agriculture, as at present constituted, as the co-ordinating agency of the provincial farmers' organizations. The other was the difficulty of amalgamating the Farmers' Union, which is organized on a national basis, though confined to three provinces, with the Grain Growers' Association, which is purely provincial in its scope. Apparently the later has proved an insurmountable obstacle. At the last meeting held in Regina, on December 2, representatives of the two organizations failed to arrive at a satisfactory basis for amalgamation, and adopted the following resolution to be presented to both bodies:

> Whereas, the committee appointed to consider the amalgamation of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the Farmers' Union of Canada, have met in several sessions, it is the unanimous opinion of both committees that unity is desirable in the interest of the farmers,
>
> And, whereas, during the discussions of the committees they have found themselves unable to agree on the question of provincial or national scope for the organization;
>
> They, therefore, recommend calling a convention of each organization, these conventions to decide whether they will assemble in joint convention to consummate amalgamation and decide on the basic principles that shall govern the new organization.

The regular annual convention of the Grain Growers' Association is to be held in Saskatoon, during the last week of January, and it is announced that there will probably be a Farmers' Union convention called for the same time and place, where it will be possible to hold a joint convention if it is found to be agreeable.

Judging by correspondence, resolutions and reports, the farmers of Saskatchewan, generally, realize the weakness of having two competing organizations with the same objective, and are anxious that they should be brought together. For some time there was evidence of a bitter feeling between the two organizations, but more recently there has been a much more pleasant atmosphere, and the general expectation seemed to be that amalgamation was near. The deadlock will be disappointing. There seems no ground for hope that amalgamation can be brought about on other than a provincial basis. Canadian farmers have had experience with organizations established upon a national basis with one central headquarters as well as with organizations upon a purely provincial basis. The provincial organizations co-ordinated through a central committee or conference, have proven far more permanent and much more effective. Canada is permanently divided into provinces with a clear-cut distinction between provincial and federal issues. So many of the farmers' problems are purely provincial in their nature that they can only be effectively handled through a provincial organization. The federal problems are best handled through a central co-ordinating committee representative of the various organizations.

Mr. Meighen's New Policy

Hon. Arthur Meighen went right into Quebec in the Bagot by-election, to help Hon. Andre Fauteaux in his effort to win the seat for the Conservatives. It was plainly an effort to break the hold which the Progressives now have on the balance of power in the House of Commons. The issue was stated by Mr. Meighen to be:

> This is a crucial test. If Mr. Fauteux is elected here, the government is beaten. It means beyond question the destruction of this administration. It would mean beyond question that Quebec's mind is on the real issue and has the same opinion as the other industrial parts of Canada. Mr. Fauteux's election would mean that Bagot has spoken to the rest of Canada that it stands for the National Policy. If you vote the other way, all you do is to prolong this coalition between the Liberals from here and the Progressives of the West.

It is proposed that Bagot will endorse the high tariff national policy in return for a war policy which is agreeable to Quebec. This is the logical sequence of the stand recently taken by Mr. Meighen. In his recent Hamilton speech, Mr. Meighen said in part:

> I do not anticipate that we of this generation will ever be called upon to take part in war again, but if ever the time should come when the spectre of 1914 should again appear, I believe it would be best, not only that parliament should be called, but that the decision of the government should be submitted to the judgment of the people at a general election before troops should leave our shores. Canada wants peace, the whole Empire wants peace, and our policy will be directed to that goal. Never at any time have I spoken words conflicting with the sentiments uttered tonight.

This position has been rejected by the nine Toronto Conservative members and the Toronto Telegram, but accepted by the Mail and Empire and the bulk of the Conservative party. Whether this declaration was inspired by conviction or is the strategy of expediency, it represents an advance in political thought and unity for the country. Relations of Canada with Great Britain will cease to be a football in political athletics, now that national autonomy is a basic principle with all parties in parliament. The present attitude of the Conservative leader signifies progress since the "Ready, aye, ready, we stand by you" speech in Toronto, September 23, 1922. Mr. Meighen now wisely considers discretion the better part of valor in the effort to break the political deadlock.

The U.F.A. Position

Robert Gardiner, M.P. for Acadia, has issued a denial of the daily newspaper report that the federal U.F.A. members had arrived at an agreement as to the terms upon which they would support the King government, and that he had been delegated to lay the matter before Mr. King. It is merely another case among hundreds in which the daily press has disseminated misinformation regarding the activities of the organized farmers. In his statement of denial Mr. Gardiner also makes the following important declaration:

> The U.F.A. is a distinct parliamentary unit, and is not a part of any political party. It is not under any obligation to give support to the Liberals, Conservatives, Progressives or any other party or group. It stands prepared to co-operate with any or all of these groups in the interests of good legislation.

Mr. Gardiner's statement means that what has been known as the Progressive group will not be a unit in the new parliament. It is difficult to see how they can accomplish very much for the welfare of the western farmers upon any other basis in the present situation.

The Maritime Situation

Delegates from the maritime provinces attending the Boards of Trade conference at Winnipeg, last month, presented at considerable length the case for better treatment of the maritime provinces in Confederation, and the conference unanimously asked the Dominion government to take what steps might be necessary under the circumstances to remedy the economic disabilities of that part of Canada. In looking over the case presented by the maritime delegates we cannot think that it was by any means a complete one.

The maritime people have suffered severely by the loss of trade, loss of business institutions, and loss of population, since they went into Confederation, and are deserving of having their situation carefully considered by the Dominion government. At the same time, the fact must not be overlooked that it has been the maritime politicians at Ottawa, who have assisted in putting through the legislation which has prejudicially affected the maritime people. Much the same situation prevailed in regard to the prairie provinces until the people themselves rose in revolt and went to Ottawa over the heads of the politicians. The maritime delegates at Winnipeg practically based their case upon better transportation facilities, and insisted that western wheat in winter should go out by maritime ports. There is nothing sentimental about the flow of grain. It will go by the cheapest route, and if it can be put out through maritime ports as cheaply as through other ports, no people will welcome it more than the western grain growers. It was rather curious that in the presentation of the maritime case practically no mention was made of the chief maritime problem, namely, the lack of markets for maritime products, natural and manufactured. While better transportation facilities will undoubtedly help the maritimes, it will be an insignificant factor in providing better markets for Nova Scotia apples, New Brunswick potatoes and Prince Edward Island farm products. The maritime provinces are lying right alongside the world's greatest consuming market, with cheap water transportation thereto, yet they are shut out of such markets by hostile tariffs which maritime politicians, in a large measure, helped to build. The people of the maritime provinces disposed of their natural birthright when they entered Confederation and allowed their politicians to assist those of Quebec and Ontario in building trade barriers between the United States and Canada, and there can never be any satisfactory solution of the maritime problem so long as that factor is ignored.

Practically every rural county in the maritime provinces has been losing population for the last 20 years, because agriculture is suffering due largely to a lack of markets. A good many maritime public men (and some of them were present at the Winnipeg conference), have, in the past, denounced the western grain growers for demanding better trade relations with the United States. They are bound to discover, however, when they face the facts, that their own problem requires largely the same solution. Contrary to their own policy in

the past, they will not find the prairie farmers critical of their reasonable demands, but will meet with a spirit of co-operation in the solution of their problem.

The Council of Agriculture

As a co-ordinating agency representative of farmers' organizations from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic, the Canadian Council of Agriculture has rendered most valuable service to the farmers of the Dominion. It is, in fact, the only organization representative of general agricultural opinion throughout Canada. Yet the council is far from being a perfect organization, partially on account of the weakness of farmers' organizations in Quebec and the maritime provinces, and the financial weakness of the farmers' educational associations generally.

The chief criticism levelled against the council is that it has in membership along with the educational associations the two big farmers' companies, United Grain Growers Limited and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, whose membership fees constitute the larger portion of the council's revenue. The charge made is that the representatives of these companies dominate the council on the basis that "he who pays the piper calls the tune." These criticisms are sometimes made by well-meaning people who are lacking in information. Some of the criticism, however, has been animated by ulterior motives, and has been purely destructive in its nature.

The Council of Agriculture is in reality a conference composed chiefly of the executives of the provincial farmers' organizations and the two companies, and no decision is reached unless the council is unanimous. The representatives of the farmers' companies have never attempted to dominate the council, and would find it impossible should they wish to do so. This fact will be verified by any man or woman who has attended sessions of the Council of Agriculture at any time during its 16 years of existence. The farmers' companies came into membership on the council because they were invited in by the educational associations who recognized the importance of having in the council the valuable experience and advice of the leaders of the companies. The companies also realized that they would be assisting in the welfare of the farmers by whom they were established, by aiding to finance the work of the council, and their action has been approved of by the shareholders of both companies.

Critics of the council should bring forward constructive suggestions for its improvement either in its personnel or its method of financing, otherwise criticism is of little use, and merely undermines the confidence of farmers in their federal organization without offering anything better. It would undoubtedly be advantageous to have the three provincial pools in membership in the council, and also representatives from all farmer-owned journals that are affiliated with the organized farmers' movement. It is quite conceivable also that eastern and western sections of the council, with provision for joint action, might be more effective, but attempts to develop organization in that direction have not yet proved feasible. Those who attempt to tear down the organizations at present doing good work for the farmers generally, without proposing something better to take their place, are not aiding the cause of agriculture.

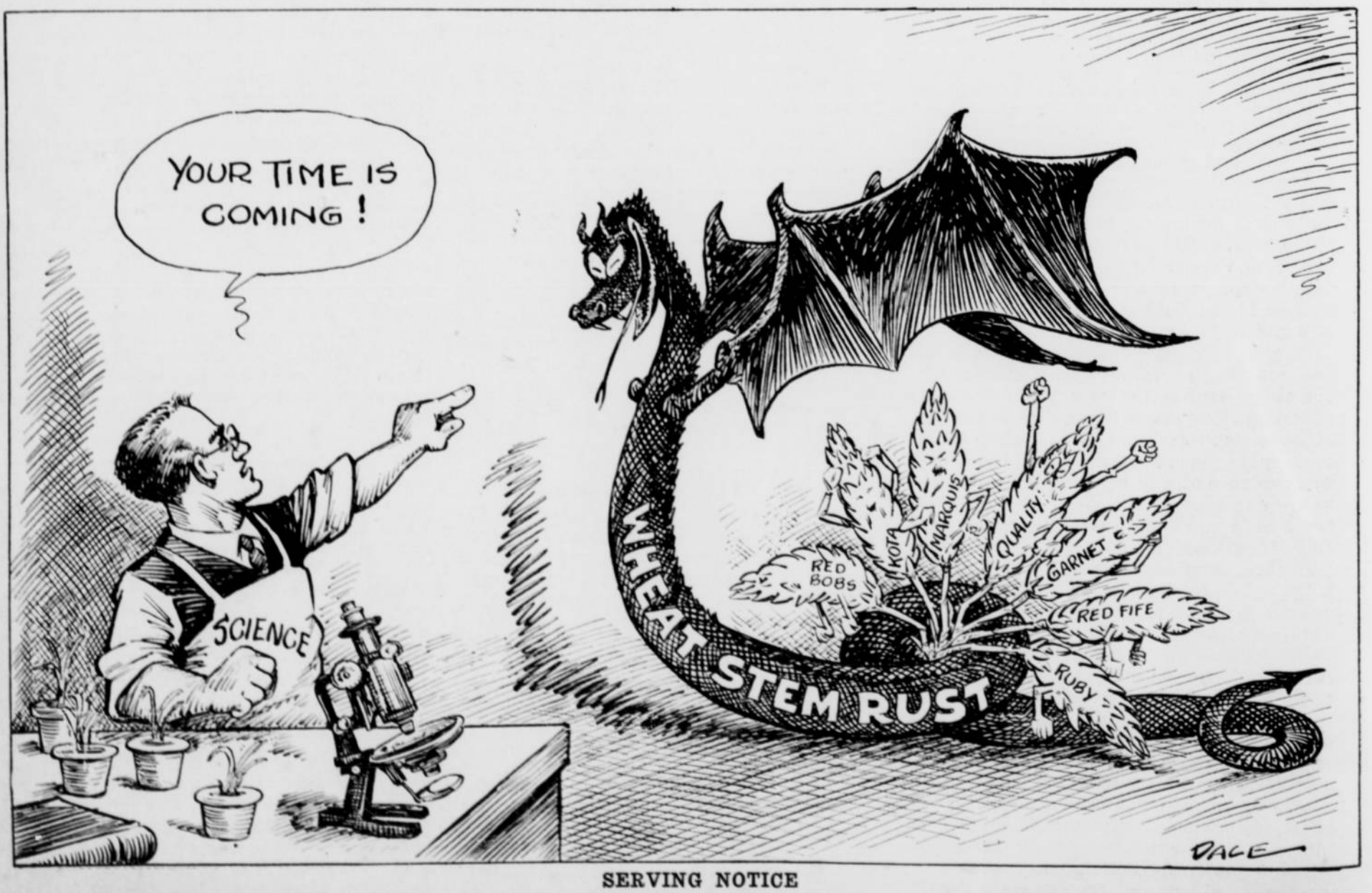
Ireland Has Peace

There will be world-wide satisfaction over the announcement that the boundary question between Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State has been settled to the satisfaction of both parties. For 18 months past the situation has been full of high explosives with the possibility that British armies might be called upon to maintain peace in the Emerald Isle. In the conclusion arrived at last week, Britain made concessions to both Irish governments. The boundary line is to remain unchanged and Irish troubles seem near at an end. The Irish Free State has now but to settle its internal differences and march forward to the splendid economic future warranted by its natural resources and the extraordinary ability of its people. Ireland has made great contributions to the progress of civilization for more than 1,000 years, though for many generations past it has been torn with strife. With Irish energy devoted to the processes of peace its world contributions in the future must be of the greatest value.

The great million-dollar castle, built some years ago in Toronto, by Sir Henry Pellett, stock broker and speculator, to gratify his personal vanity, it is reported is now to be converted into an apartment house de luxe. There is no report as to the disposition of the marble-finished stables which this vain millionaire built for the luxurious entertainment of his horses. Perhaps the stables are to be converted into an annex for the accommodation of star boarders.

Now that Mars, the god of war, is temporarily out of a job, he may do like some other resourceful ones among the unemployed, and lay out plans to create new jobs.

The German Reichstag ratified the Locarno Pact, and Germany's greatest soldier, President Paul Von Hindenburg, has signified his approval of the instrument of peace. Thus the world moves forward and justifies the faith of the optimist and the man who believes there is a benevolent soul in the irresistible tide of events.



SERVING NOTICE

Science is busily engaged in originating a wheat variety that will withstand black stem rust, the scourge of the grain fields. It is only a matter of time before another scientific victory is scored.

The Survivors and the Slain

Many old faces will be missing when Speaker Lemieux calls House together—Places taken by some well-known politicians who have been wandering through the desert of public disfavor

By H. E. M. Chisholm

THE configuration of the fifteenth parliament of Canada shortly to assemble will be vastly different from that of the fourteenth parliament which was prorogued on June 27 last, and later dissolved. The Liberal party will again occupy the benches to the right of Mr. Speaker, allotted by tradition to those in power. But for a brief period, at least, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the leader of the party will be unable to attend, and his place will, it is said, be temporarily occupied by Hon. Earnest Lapointe, minister of justice.

For the first time in the assembling of a Canadian parliament the premier will be absent.

In addition to the absence of Mr. King, there will be various gaps in the treasury benches, occasioned by the personal defeat of such ministers as Hon. George P. Graham, minister of railways, not only in the King but in the Laurier government, a runner-up for the position of Liberal leader at the national convention, of 1919, and probably the ablest and most loyal lieutenant of Premier King during his four years of office; Hon. James Murdock, minister of labor; Hon. Thomas Low, minister of trade and commerce; Hon. G. N. Gordon, newly appointed minister of immigration and formerly deputy speaker of the House; and Hon. James Sinclair, minister without portfolio during the space of the last parliament.

Gaps in the treasury benches have also been occasioned by the translation to the Senate of two ministers, in the persons of Hon. Charles Murphy, postmaster-general, and of Hon. Dr. Beland, minister of soldier civil re-establishment, both of whom, however, temporarily at least, will administer their departments from the Upper Chamber. Hon Jacques Bureau, former minister of customs and inland revenue, has also found sanctuary in the Senate, but his place has been taken by a younger man in the person of Hon. George Boivin, former deputy speaker of the House, and at the recent election victorious candidate in Shefford.

The Mercurial Maritimers

The uncertain temper of the Canadian electorate was probably never better typified than in the election just past. The issue of the campaign it has been

Hon. "Bob" Rogers, known as the Minister of Elections in a previous Conservative government, adds one element of strength to the party behind Mr. Meighen.

said, was one as between higher tariffs preached by Mr. Meighen, and of a moderate tariff as advocated by Premier King. The issue was the same in 1921, and yet the maritime provinces, which, in 1921 gave to the Liberals a heavy majority, on the recent occasion slumped heavily towards the Conservatives, particularly in Nova Scotia.

There is no particular reason why the maritimers should vote for higher tariffs; what they are suffering from today is lack of markets. But then it must be remembered that in 1911 the people of the little provinces down by the sea contributed heavily toward the defeat of reciprocity, Hon. W. S. Fielding himself the chief negotiator of the pact being among the Liberal casualties.

"Maritime rights" was the battle cry of the Tories down there. What the phrase means is not intelligible, particularly with respect to the tariff. Maritimers would not admit that it means more patronage or a larger share of the "pork barrel." If they did then they would be forced to admit also that at the recent election they bet on the wrong horse, for the government they failed to support is still in power and it is a fairly good guess that the estimates now being prepared for the coming fiscal year will contain but meagre appropriations for lighthouses, wharves, docks or other works of the kind in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick.

Poor Reward for Merit

As an indication of the pranks played by the electorate in the maritimes, it is only necessary to state that among the defeated Liberal candidates were such men as Hance Logan, of Cumberland, who had been perhaps more than anyone else responsible for the negotiation of a treaty with the West Indies calculated to benefit the maritimes particularly; Dr. Chisholm, of Inverness, a family physician of the old school, whom neither wind nor weather ever deviated from his duty, and who was beloved by all for his integrity in the Commons; George W. Kyte, of South Cape Breton and Richmond, chief Liberal whip for the past four difficult years, never once accused of breach of faith during that period, and whose position nobody but a brave man will aspire to in the next parliament; Hon. John Sinclair, minister without portfolio, an earnest and honest legislator from Prince Edward Island; Lovatt and Robinson, from minor counties; Hon. Robert Finn, of Halifax, and Hon. Walter Foster, ex-premier of New Brunswick, minister without portfolio, and Liberal candidate in St. John. These went down to defeat.

But there were elected in their stead, among others, such men as Hon. J. K. Fleming, ex-premier of New Brunswick, who, several years ago, was forced to resign from the position because of his proven implication before a Royal Commission in certain pulp wood grafts; A. De-Witt Foster, who was read out of the Conservative party by Sir Robert Borden, in 1915, by reason of scandals connected with the purchase of horses for the war, who has been in Chicago ever since, and who, relying upon the short memory of a forgiving electorate, came back, secured the Conservative convention, and is now once more member elect for Kings; and R. B. Hanson, of York-Sunbury, N.B., found guilty of professional misconduct on appeal a few days after his election. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the man defeated by ex-Premier Fleming, was T. W. Caldwell, one of the first Progressives elected as such to parliament and a conscientious and honorable legislator.

Will Quebec Demand Leadership?

Quebec, to all intents and purposes has remained solidly against Mr. Meighen. A lot of old familiar faces will be missing, but 60 out of 65 representatives from Quebec will be to the right of the Speaker when the House assembles, as against 40 or 50 odd from other provinces.

That situation is pregnant with possibilities particularly in view of the fact that Premier King will not be present in the House when it opens. There are hot young heads among the Quebec representatives—Cannon, Boivin, Mercier, St. Pere, and others—who might, if not properly advised, be inclined to insist upon French-Canadian domination particularly in the face of the very bad showing made by the Liberal workers in Ontario.

Henri Bourassa, former Nationalist leader, who, in 1911, contributed heavily toward the defeat of reciprocity, but who, himself, did not aspire to membership in parliament, and who has been out of public life for a decade and a half, has been re-elected in his own old county of Labelle, as an Independent Liberal. Mr. Bourassa has mellowed in the past 15 years as his beard has turned from jet black to silver grey.

Bourassa, the untameable, scorns the lariats of Grits and Tories alike, but will probably herd with the French bloc.

Henri Bourassa, was once a supporter of Sir Wilfred Laurier, but he was always a "masterless man," and it is a matter of general knowledge that Sir Wilfred feared him until the end. Today he is as "masterless" as ever. He has made it plain that if it ever comes to a choice in the House of supporting Mr. King or Mr. Meighen he will give his allegiance to the former. He has said that "national unity" is his aim and ambition. No aim and no ambition can be higher than that. It remains to be seen how far Mr. Bourassa will go in implementing his ideals. He is an orator in both French and English who commands attention wherever he speaks. At the very least he is a picturesque contribution to the new House.

In Hon. R. B. Bennett, the "Ontario" party has a spell-binder of proven endurance.

Hon. T. A. Crerar's new farm at Clandeboye, claims what leisure time the U.G.G. allows him.

A Good Campaigner

For the retention by the Liberals of the province of Quebec as a practically solid bloc credit is due in particular to Hon. P. J. A. Carden, minister of marine and fisheries, a small man with intensely black eyes, and a power of oratorical effect which has been compared to that of Viviani, former president of France. He is a man of moderate views whose broad national attitude went far toward combatting and defeating the narrower campaign waged by the Patenaude crowd and the St. James Street interests of Montreal.

Out of that latter campaign there emerged only four men — Sir George Perley, of Argenteuil, and Messrs. Bell, White and Cahan, of St. Antoine, Mount Royal and St. Lawrence and St. George, Montreal, respectively. Neither can be said to be supporters of Mr. Meighen, though neither is expected to sit with the forces of Mr. King. Of the four, Mr. Cahan is probably the most outstanding; Sir George Perley, was highly unpopular, both as overseas minister of defence and as Canadian High Commissioner during the war years. He is an indifferent speaker and is not noted for particular executive or political ability. Mr. White is a newspaper man who, in the course of his campaign, declared himself as being attached to no leader. Mr. Bell finally achieved success after having been induced by Mr. Meighen to leave the field in the by-election of 1922.

It is a noteable fact that the Conservatives, while holding the largest group, have elected but one French-Canadian in the person of Dr. Chabot, of Ottawa. That is not a healthy condition for any party.

The question of which of Canada's statesmen—or politicians—is responsible for "solid blocs" is a matter for controversy. The recent election, however, finds Ontario practically as solid in its Conservative allegiance as Quebec is in its Liberal. Ministers of the King government went down to defeat in amazing numbers; Progressive and Liberal members who held seats in the last House were mowed down. Among the survivors are James Malcolm, of South Bruce, a manufacturer who believes he can stand on his own feet without further protection; W. D. Euler, of North Waterloo, Independent

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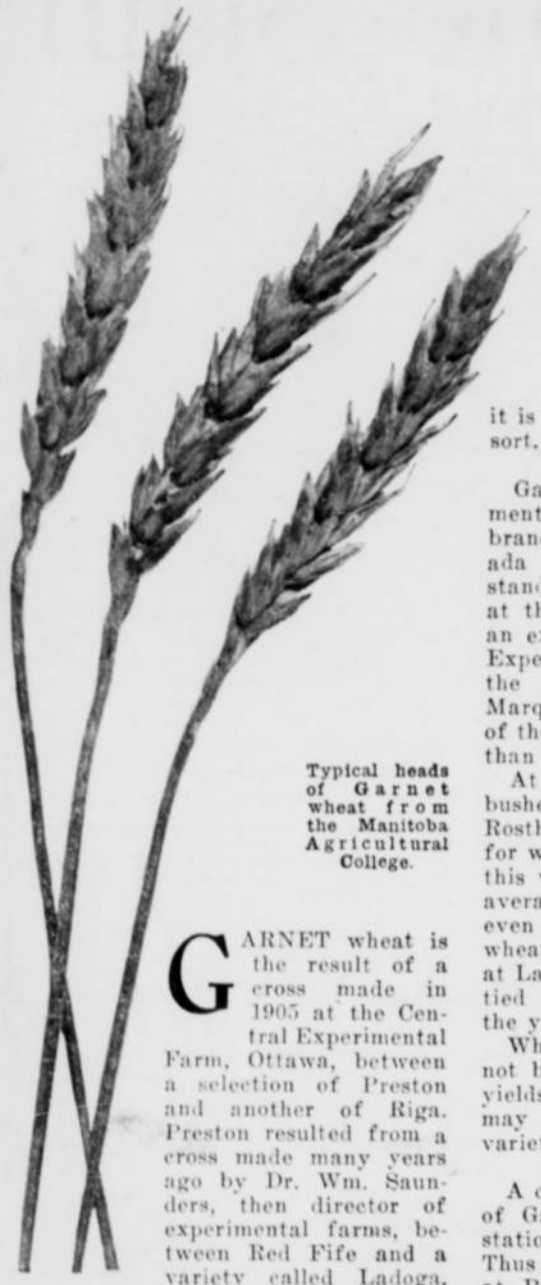
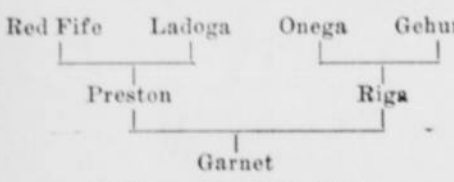
GARNET--a New Wheat

L. H. Newman, Dominion Cerealist, describes variety that promises to acquire considerable commercial importance



Typical heads of Garnet wheat from the Manitoba Agricultural College.

GARNET wheat is the result of a cross made in 1905 at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, between a selection of Preston and another of Riga. Preston resulted from a cross made many years ago by Dr. Wm. Saunders, then director of experimental farms, between Red Fife and a variety called Ladoga, imported from northern Russia. Riga, the other parent of Garnet, was obtained by Dr. Saunders by crossing a variety called Gehun, brought from the Himalayas at an elevation of about 11,000 feet, with a variety known as Onega obtained near Archangel, one of the most northerly wheat growing areas in Russia. Riga matures early and is reasonably productive. The reports on the milling quality of this variety, made shortly after its appearance, indicate that it was considered to be nearly the equal of Red Fife. It yielded less than Red Fife however, and as a result never became very prominent.



Pedigree of Garnet Wheat

Preston was grown fairly widely throughout Western Canada at one time, and even today is produced to a considerable extent in such districts as that in which Rosthern is the centre. It has survived in these districts chiefly because of its ability to thrive relatively well during dry seasons as well as to mature reasonably early. Unfortunately the flour produced from this variety is lacking in quality, as a result of which its production has not been encouraged.

Garnet, on the basis of tests made thus far, seems to combine the good milling qualities of the Riga parent with the good yield and ability to thrive under dry conditions which characterizes the Preston parent.

Plant Characteristics

Garnet is a beardless variety, possessing a white chaff and hard, red kernels of medium size. Under very dry conditions it seems to be able to produce a greater length of straw than do such varieties as Marquis, whereas under conditions where moisture is superabundant the growth seems less liable to be rank. The straw does not seem to possess quite the strength of Marquis, although it is regarded as a fairly strong strawed sort.

Yield

Garnet has been tested in an experimental way both at Ottawa and on our branch farms throughout Western Canada for several years. At Ottawa it stands second on the list in yield, while at the branch farms it has also given an excellent account of itself. At the Experimental Farm at Brandon, during the past five years (1919 to 1924) Marquis, which has been at the head of the list, has outyielded Garnet by less than one bushel per acre.

At Indian Head it is only about two bushels behind Marquis, whereas at Rosthern, which is in the sort of country for which Garnet may be most valuable, this variety has headed the list on the average of the past five years, excelling even Marquis, the next highest yielding wheat, by almost a bushel. At the farm at Lacombe, Garnet and Kitchener have tied for first place on the average of the years 1920 to 1923.

While these differences in yields may not be significant statistically, yet the yields as given indicate that Garnet may be regarded as a good yielding variety.

Dates of Ripening

A comparison in the dates of ripening of Garnet and Marquis at the above stations is particularly interesting. Thus we find at the Experimental Farm at Brandon, that Garnet matures between seven and eight days earlier than Marquis, at Indian Head, it matures a little more than eight days earlier, while at Rosthern and Scott, Garnet has 10 days the advantage of Marquis. At Lacombe, Alberta, this variety matures on the average from eight to nine days ahead of Marquis. The well-known variety Ruby matures about one day later than Garnet at most places on the average.

Quality of Flour

In quality for bread making Garnet appears to rank among the good varieties. In "strength" of flour it has proven excellent in all tests conducted thus far. The color of the flour, however, is not quite so white as is that produced from Marquis, although it is not anticipated at present that the difference in this respect will be of any particular consequence. Milling and baking tests were made last year from Garnet grown on all our western branch farms, and, while one cannot safely draw conclusions from one year's tests, yet the uniformly good "strength" of flour obtained from all the stations, widely scattered as they are, is a pretty fair indication of the merits of the variety in respect of quality.

This winter these tests are not only being repeated here but arrangements are also being concluded to make a comparison between the flour of Garnet and of Marquis on a larger scale than our small experimental mill permits. Plans are being made to mill about 100 bushels of each of these varieties, and to have the flour baked. When this winter's tests are assembled the added data should warrant a fairly safe opinion as to the real place of Garnet as a milling wheat.

Attitude Toward Rust

The above variety unfortunately seems quite susceptible to stem rust, although no more so, I think, than is Ruby. If Garnet should prove of any particular value in combatting the rust menace it would be by escaping an epidemic of this disease that might come rather late in the season. Something better, however, than an early maturing sort will be necessary before the spectre of rust will be a thing of the past.

Local Variety Trials

When the merits of Garnet became suspected, a system of local variety trials was introduced in order to obtain as quickly as possible all the information we could regarding this variety when grown under widely different conditions. In 1924 it was grown on 28 farms in addition to our regular experimental farms in the three prairie provinces. There it was tested in comparison with five or six other sorts, including Marquis. These tests extended from Miami, in southern Manitoba to the Dauphin district further north, and still further north into the Rosthern district of Saskatchewan.

In 1925 the number of co-operators was increased to almost 100. It was the writer's privilege to visit over one half of these men, and to study for himself first hand the performance of the different sorts under all these conditions. In this way information of great value was obtained. In fact had it not been for these local tests Garnet would not have been attracting the attention it is now attracting.

On the farm of J. H. Parker, Gilbert Plains, Man., Garnet was the only variety which escaped frost in 1924. Again in 1925 it was harvested and threshed before the bad weather of this past fall began. The fine quality of the wheat was another matter of much satisfaction to Mr. Parker, who lives in a district where Marquis wheat usually produces a rather high percentage of piebald or starchy kernels.

It would appear from our observations so far that Garnet, like the old Red Fife, is capable of producing a rather better quality of grain than is Marquis where the soil moisture is somewhat excessive. This statement, however, must be subject to revision later, as observations are not yet sufficiently numerous to make any definite claims in this respect.

Amount Available

In order that there might be available a substantial quantity of this new wheat, should the time arrive when its merits should seem to justify its distribution, plans were laid a year or two ago to multiply it on large field areas. These areas, it was also considered, would provide a valuable opportunity to observe the performance of the sort under field conditions. There were grown about 60 acres at Morden, seven acres at Brandon, five acres at Indian Head, 50 acres at Swift Current, 60 acres at Lethbridge, 12 acres at Lacombe, 68 acres at Scott and about 50 acres at Rosthern. These areas were all operated by, or directly under, the experimental farm at the place mentioned.

The yields obtained were very creditable, being practically on a par with those obtained from Marquis in most cases. As a result we now have in storage from 10,000 to 12,000 bushels of Garnet. Should this variety be placed on the market this winter for further trial, as it is almost sure to be, the number of bushels that any one man may procure will be limited to an amount determined by the number of applications received. It is hoped it may be possible to let each applicant have up to 10 bushels at least. The price set will be $3.00 per bushel, f.o.b. shipping point, sacks included.

The Garnet heads on this page were not specially selected, but represent ordinary field run of grain.

A word of warning is always in order when introducing a variety of grain that has been approved by Ottawa. Enthusiasts are always ready to exaggerate the qualities of new agricultural creations. Reporters have already heralded Garnet as a rust-proof wheat, which is distinctly incorrect. Garnet may fill a great need in some localities, but it is not going to revolutionize the wheat-growing industry. In the following article, Mr. Newman has kept close to the narrow road between enthusiasm and severe scientific conservatism.

Summary

In conclusion may I summarize the present status of Garnet wheat by saying that this wheat matures from seven to 10 days earlier than does Marquis, depending on the location, that it promises to be particularly valuable under dry conditions, if not sown too thickly (about one bushel per acre), as well as under those conditions where an early maturing variety is especially desirable and that it seems to be entitled to be included among the good yielding varieties under most conditions, as well as among the varieties which rank as good "millers."

Those who are interested in this wheat are strongly advised to give it a proper trial on a relatively small scale at first, in order to determine definitely whether or not it is a better wheat to grow under their conditions than is the wheat they are now growing. A good pure strain of Marquis or some other variety may in many districts still prove the most profitable to grow, whereas in other districts Garnet may prove superior and of very great value.

Livestock Pools Join Hands

Agreement reached between Alberta Co-operative Livestock Growers and United Livestock Growers

A CHANGE in the organization of United Livestock Growers Ltd., has now been completed, under which this company and the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers Ltd., commonly known as the Alberta Livestock Pool, are co-ordinated. This arrangement received the unanimous approval of the shareholders' delegates at the annual meeting of United Grain Growers Ltd., and has been brought into effect accordingly, since that meeting.

Up until now United Livestock Growers has been conducted by United Grain Growers, although for 18 months it has been carried on as a separate organization, the profits of which have been distributed on a co-operative patronage dividend basis.

Under the new plan the Alberta organization takes up a number of shares of stock in United Livestock Growers Ltd., and is entitled to a representation of three on the board of directors, while the three remaining directors are nominated by United Grain Growers Ltd.

The plan of organization adopted looks to the organization in each western province of a federation of livestock shipping associations, which will take stock in and elect a proportion of the directors of United Livestock Growers Ltd. Until the shipping associations are ready to assume that responsibility United Grain Growers will continue its financial assistance to the livestock organization.

New Directorate

The U.G.G. directors on the new board are: C. Rice-Jones, of Winnipeg; F. J. Collyer, of Welwyn, Sask., and John Reid, of Orcadia, Sask. The representatives of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers Ltd. are: H. N. Stearns, of Innisfree, Alta. A. McMillan, of Tees, and A. B. Claypool, of Swalwell, Alta. Mr. Rice-Jones has been elected president and manager, and Mr. Claypool, vice-president.

The new organization does not necessarily mean any change in the methods under which United Livestock Growers conduct their livestock business, nor in the handling of the cattle pool. It is expected to mean a considerable advance in co-operative shipping of livestock in Alberta, and an increased stimulus for the formation of co-operative shipping associations.

During the past year United Livestock Growers handled a total of 7,641 cars of livestock on the yards at Winnipeg, Moose Jaw, Calgary and Edmonton, and a co-operative patronage dividend of $32,000 was distributed among shippers to the cattle pool.

The following is the text of the agreement which was reached between United Grain Growers Ltd. and the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, as a basis of organization.

It is agreed:

1. That the local livestock shipping association shall be the basis of organization.

2. That the advantages of a contract between the producer and his local livestock shipping association are recognized, and that local organization on this basis will be assisted.

3. That the local shipping associations shall be federated by contract into a provincial organization.

4. That in order to avoid duplication of machinery and unnecessary expense, it has been decided to utilize the existing facilities of the United Livestock Growers Ltd. for organization and marketing purposes, and to attain this end the board of the United Livestock Growers Ltd. shall consist of six directors, three of whom shall be nominated by Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers Ltd., and three by the United Grain Growers Ltd.

5. That whenever the shipping associations of Saskatchewan and Manitoba shall federate into provincial bodies, these bodies shall be given representation on the board of the United Livestock Growers Ltd.

6. That the United Livestock Growers Ltd. shall be the central selling agency, having charge of sales and facilities in all stock yards on which they operate. It shall also have charge of the promotion and creation of local livestock shipping associations in consultation and with the advice of the provincial boards where they exist. The business of the local associations in the handling and sale of livestock shall be done directly with the United Livestock Growers Ltd.

7. That the United Livestock Growers Ltd. will continue, as in the past, to handle livestock on a commission basis for those customers who are not under contract.

8. That all contracted stock controlled by the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers Ltd. shall be marketed through the United Livestock Growers Ltd.

9. That the United Grain Growers Ltd. agrees to financially assist the United Livestock Growers Ltd. as may be mutually arranged, until such time as the United Livestock Growers Ltd. is in a position to finance its own operations.

This statement has been considered and agreed to by (Sgd.) T. A. CRERAR, on behalf of United Grain Growers Ltd.; (Sgd.) A. B. CLAYPOOL, on behalf of Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers Ltd.

Contract Cattle Feeding

Contract feeding of cattle, once a prevalent practice in Alberta, has all but died out. The Guide queried W. F. Stevens, one-time livestock commissioner for that province, and now secretary of the Alberta Cattle Pool, as to the reason for the discontinuance of the practice. Mr. Stevens' letter follows:

"Arthur L. Powne, of Big Valley, who was at one time quite an extensive feeder in the country east of Lacombe, tells me that the feeding of cattle has proved to be a money losing proposition with him, and he has been getting much better results from the feeding of hogs, and for that reason has devoted most of his attention to that branch of livestock production.

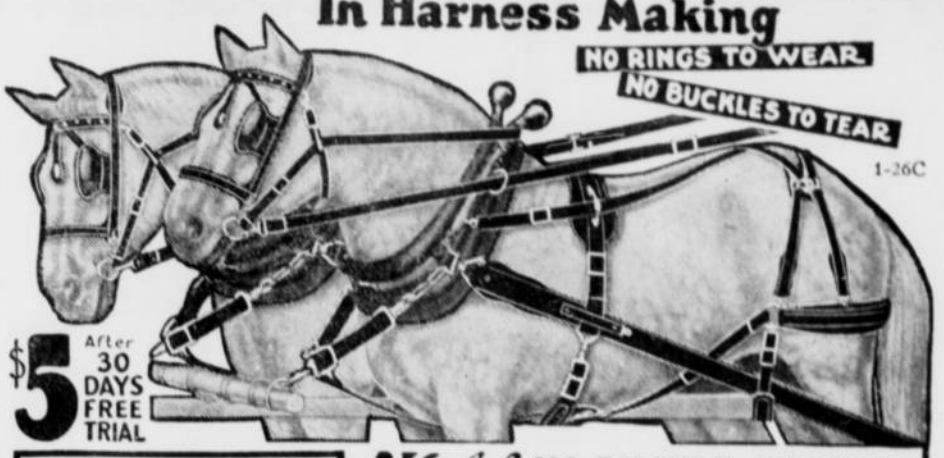
"In the old days there were large areas of land that produced crops of excellent hay that could be mowed under favorable conditions every second year, or under conditions less favorable, every third or fourth year. This hay was obtainable on the payment of a small rental fee, plus the cost of putting up the hay, which at that time was estimated at about $3.00 per ton, in fact that was the contract price for doing this work. The amount of hay put up was, at that time, determined by measurement, allowing 512 cubic feet to the ton, after allowing four weeks for the hay to settle. The cattle in this condition were weighed to the party undertaking to feed them, and he was allowed usually, two cents per pound for every pound of gain that they had made. When being weighed back they were weighed either 'off cars' or if driven in 'after from five to 10 hours shrinkage.'

"As a rule the class of cattle that were given out during those days were bred along beef lines. This class of cattle are not nearly so plentiful as they were in the old days. Neither is the kind of feed that was then used available at the present time, the land having been brought under cultivation either for grain growing or for mixed farming purposes.

"Mr. Powne gives it as his opinion that in order to feed cattle on contract under present conditions, is to feed such hay as is available, together with grain and green feed, will require about 1,500 pounds of grain and one and a half tons of hay per head. This would represent a feeding cost of from $25 to $30 per head. The gains made will depend very greatly upon the breeding and quality

World's Greatest Advance In Harness Making

NO RINGS TO WEAR
NO BUCKLES TO TEAR



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$5 After 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

NO BUCKLES
About two-thirds of the strength of a strap is lost by pulling from a buckle tongue. Ordinary harness has 68 buckles.—**Walsh Harness has no buckles.**

NO RINGS
Rings wear straps in two causing early repairs. Ordinary harness has 275 places where there is ring friction. **Walsh Harness has no rings.**

NO HOLES
Ordinary double harness has about 275 holes that weaken straps—**Walsh Harness has no holes.** Easy to see why it is three times stronger.

NO BILLETS - NO LOOPS
The loose strap ends, called billets, are hard to put in loops or take out, particularly when it is cold or dark. Ordinary harness has about 70 billets and 100 loops. **Walsh Harness has no billets or loops.**

Walsh NO-BUCKLE HARNESS

Breakdowns with old harness mean costly delays. Don't chance spoiling your crop. It doesn't pay to patch old buckle harness. Send for a Walsh on 30 days free trial now. Send no money. If it doesn't sell itself to you, return it at my expense. My free book describes this new way of making harness.

Walsh Leads Them All

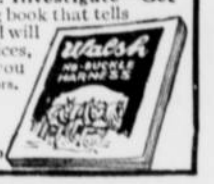
The tremendous success of the Walsh No-Buckle Harness has encouraged many imitators. With 40 patented, exclusive features and years of hard use on thousands of farms in Canada, the Walsh remains the world's greatest harness value.

Costs Less—Lasts Longer

World's greatest advance in harness making—a harness without buckles to tear, no rings to wear, no holes to weaken straps—three times stronger than buckle harness; handier, better looking. Easily adjusted to fit any size horse. Made in ten styles.

$5.00 AFTER 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

Balance easy monthly payments. Investigate—Get the Facts. Write for my interesting book that tells all about this wonderful harness. A post card will do. I will send you my direct-from factory prices, liberal terms, and user-agent plan whereby you can earn money showing Walsh Harness to neighbors.



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Walsh Harness Co., Ltd.
Dept. 36 208 Richmond St. W, Toronto 2, Ontario

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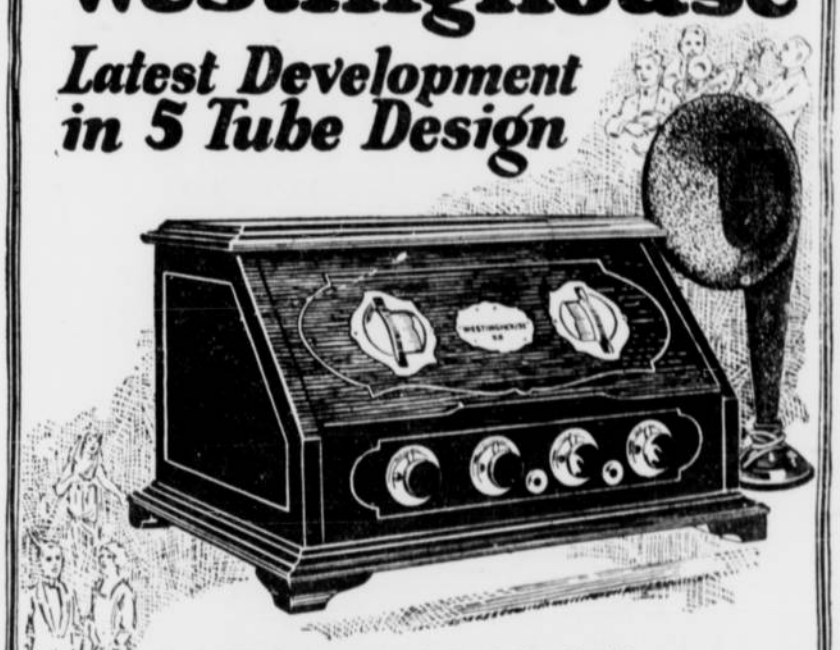

Again Westinghouse leads the field with this super-sensative non-radiating receiver, employing all of the newest and greatest developments of radio design.

Extreme selectivity and marvelously easy tuning is accomplished through the use of the new straight line frequency condensers. The four UV199 tubes, with the power amplifying tube is a combination of maximum efficiency and economy. New type vernier tuning controls and a handsome walnut cabinet of period design make this a set that is beyond comparison, both in appearance and in performance. Any set made by Westinghouse is acknowledged the leader in its class. And here is their latest! A masterpiece of 5 tube sets—NOW made available to every home through this exceptional offer!

$5.00 Down Brings Outfit Complete with All Accessories

Yes, $5 down and easy monthly payments will buy this set and complete outfit, all ready to set up and operate. Why get along with an inferior set when it is so easy to own the best—the newest development of the great Westinghouse factories?

2 Weeks Free Trial—

Wherever you live, you can use this outfit in your home for two weeks, without obligation to keep it unless it is just what you want. Don't wait. Write today for details of this great offer. Get our big radio book, showing this set and all other Westinghouse models, 2, 3 and 4 tube sets. Write us at once.

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Gentlemen: Please send me your free book telling all about the wonderful Westinghouse No. 55—your special price offer, terms, and easy monthly payment plan! I understand that this request places me under no obligation.

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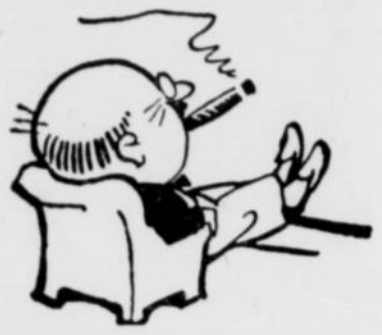
Address _____

Province _____

When shopping for Christmas



—use this List

THERE is nothing a smoker appreciates more than something good to smoke. But to be sure the quality is right—use Tuckett's name as your guide in buying. This list gives the packages and usual prices of many of the famous brands of cigars, tobaccos and cigarettes manufactured and distributed by Tuckett's. Every dealer has these brands in stock, all in attractive Christmas wrappings.

TUCKETTS FAMOUS CIGARS

	Christmas wrapped in Boxes of 10s	25s	50s
Tucketts Preferred Perfectos	$1.40	$3.50	$7.00
Tucketts Preferred Panetelas	1.25	3.00	6.00
Tucketts Preferred Conchas	1.00	2.50	4.50
Tucketts Club Special	1.20	2.75	5.50
Tucketts Serene	.95	2.50	4.50
Tucketts Marguerite Original	.95	2.50	4.50
Tucketts Marguerite Long	.95	2.50	4.50
Tucketts Alpine Club	.80	2.25	4.00

T&B Rich, mellow Virginia skillfully blended —the tobacco for particular smokers.

T&B Myrtle Cut in ½ tins	.90 each
T&B Myrtle Cut in 1 lb. tins	1.80 each
T&B Cut extra fine (for Cigarettes) ½ tins	1.10 each
Orinoco Cut Coarse for pipe—½ tins	.85 each
Orinoco Cut Fine (for Cigarettes) ½ tins	.85 each
Buckingham Smoking Tobacco ½ tins	.80 each
Buckingham Fine Cut ½ tins	.80 each
Herbert Tareyton Smoking Mixture ½ tins	1.50 each
Herbert Tareyton Smoking Mixture 1 lb glass jars	3.25 each

CIGARETTES—A Brand to suit every Taste

	50 Tins	100 Tins	100s
Melachrino (Egyptian) Plain & Cork Tip	$1.25	$2.50	....
Melachrino, 10 packages of 10 in Christmas wrapper	....	....	$2.50
Philip Morris Virg. Ovals Plain & Cork Tip	.85	1.70	....
Philip Morris Virg. Ovals 5-20s in Christmas wrapper	....	....	1.70
Philip Morris Navy Cuts	.70	1.40	....
Philip Morris Navy Cuts 10-10s in Christmas wrapper	....	....	1.40
Strollers	.70	1.40	....
Strollers—4-25s in Christmas wrapper	....	....	1.40
Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes	.85	....	....
Buckingham	.60	....	....

C10

of the cattle, and the skill of the feeder. More skill in his opinion is required, in grain feeding than was the case in the old days of feeding hay only.

"Another factor of importance is the quality and accessibility of water. In the old days, a great many of those who put out cattle to feed, had inspectors employed to examine the amount and quality of feed available, and the quality and accessibility of the water supply, running water being preferred to lakes and ponds, and three tons of hay for each animal to be fed.

"Mr. Powne is of the opinion that in order for the farmer to realize anything for his labor and feed supply, he would need to put a gain of at least 150 pounds on each animal, and he would require a margin of two and a half cents per pound for each pound of gain put on the animals."

What is stated to be the largest single export cattle deal that has taken place in Western Canada this century was consummated when R. J. Speers, of Teulon, sold 700 head of Hereford export steers to the Livestock Producers Company of Canada, for $72,534. The animals brought $103.60 per head.

Saskatchewan's Xmas Turkey

The marketing of the turkey crop of Saskatchewan has now reached such proportions that it has become an important event to the poultry raisers of the province and to the trade in both Eastern and Western Canada.

A province that has a poultry population of 659,938 turkeys, 166,000 geese, 315,000 ducks and nearly 8,000,000 other fowl, and with an estimated value of poultry products exported from the province during 1924 of $3,147,195, has earned a place in the poultry world when such matters come up for consideration and discussion.

Naturally, with such a widespread desire for the co-operative marketing of farm produce, Saskatchewan's eggs and poultry are now finding a place in this category, and a great many poultry raisers in the province are anxious to establish, as soon as possible, a marketing organization along such pooling lines as have been adopted by the Wheat Pool. During the past few months a campaign has been carried on to form a provincial poultry and egg pool on a contract basis, and we are now advised that during the next few weeks, when people's thoughts turn naturally to poultry, and to the scarcity and high price of eggs, a special effort is to be made to secure sufficient contracts to establish a pool by Christmas in order that an organization may be completed and in running order to handle next spring's egg supply.

The Department Assists

In the meantime the Markets Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture has been called upon to once more help the turkey raisers of the province in the marketing of their birds on strictly co-operative lines, and to this end the men who will be employed by the department for this work during the next two or three weeks received a "refresher" course under the supervision of Professor R. K. Baker, Poultry Division, College of Agriculture, Saskatoon, last Monday, at the Parliament Buildings, Regina. These men have now been despatched to the various points from which car lots of dressed turkeys will be shipped, and are giving demonstrations in killing and plucking in order that producers may put forth their very best efforts when the time arrives for them to deliver the dressed product to the graders, who will receive them at the local shipping point.

The men to be employed on this work are: H. B. Boyd, B.S.A.; J. Reoch, B.S.A.; L. M. Ogilvie, B.S.A.; D. G. Fidlar, B.S.A.; H. L. Turner, S.G.G.A., Supar, and H. G. Sweet, Lloydminster. Each of the foregoing have been employed by the department for the past two or three years and are now quite at home at the job. A. S. Kyle, provincial poultry promoter, will have supervision of the graders in the field, and will keep in touch with the Markets Branch in order that complete information as to the number of birds available in each car, and information on grades and weights will be furnished in accurate detail for the purpose of offering the cars on the market.

The points from which car lots of dressed turkeys will be shipped are Aneroid, Conquest, Creelman, Davidson, Kerrobert, Penzance, Imperial, Woodrow and Limerick. Owing to the fact that there is not a superabundance of turkeys available this season, at least four of the afore-mentioned points will have to double up in order to make up car lots.

Special care will be taken in packing and grading, refrigerator cars will be used, and such cars will be delivered fully iced at the initial point of loading before being despatched.

Dressed Poultry Shows

It is also expected that the Markets Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture will assist in the marketing of the birds sent in for exhibition at the Saskatoon and Regina Dressed Poultry Shows, and the plan suggested is that a co-operative car lot be made up between the two points for despatch to eastern markets where

"Ouch"!

WHEN pain comes and the doctor is far away —you can always *depend* upon Gombault's Balsam for quick relief.

Owing to its wonderful penetrating effect, it scatters congestion immediately and stops pain.

Gombault's Balsam is unique, being imported from France and made from wonderful, penetrating oils; its efficiency is unequalled in all cases where external application is needed.

Rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, sore throat, lumbago, chest colds, yield to its wonderful healing effect—yet it is absolutely harmless.

Why pay the price of ten bottles of ordinary liniments when one bottle of Gombault's will go just as far?

At your druggist's or sent you direct on receipt of price—$2.00 per bottle.

Good for animals, too

Write for free booklet, fully describing animal ailments.

The Lawrence-Williams Company,
Toronto, Ontario
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Sole Distributors for Canada and United States

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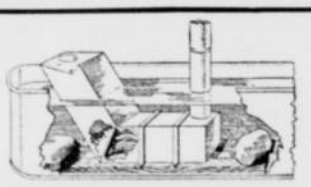
GOMBAULT'S BALSAM
The Imported Liniment
HEALING *and* ANTISEPTIC



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Made from finest quality heavy-gauge material, all the seams being thoroughly welded. The grate is removable and we supply two lengths of 5-inch galvanized pipe and coal rake.

Very moderate in price. Ask your dealer, or write to

Western Steel Products Limited
(Amalgamated with The Metallic Roofing Co. Ltd.)
WINNIPEG, MAN.
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A PERFEX
Means a Happy Trip

Don't play water-boy to your Ford from one end of the tour to the other.

The Perfex Brass-Tank Bronze-Core Radiator (it stirs as it cools) has extra large water capacity, one-piece waterways that cannot leak, bronze aerating wings that hasten cooling. All combine to keep the motor at proper operating temperature.

A sweet-running motor is not only a source of pride—it gets you there quicker, at lower cost and in better temper.

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PERFEX
THE PERFECT RADIATOR

Read the Classified Ads.

special provision will be made to advertise Saskatchewan poultry.

As to prices, at the time of writing (November 25), it would appear that the market is not definitely established, but we believe turkey raisers may rest assured that reasonable prices for well-fed, nicely-finished birds should be the rule this season.—W. Waldron.

Lethbridge Corn Show

The Alberta Corn Show, held at Lethbridge, in November, under the joint auspices of the Lethbridge Exhibition Board, and the departments of agriculture, provincial and Dominion, was an amazing success. The samples shown, including Gehu, North Dakota White Flint, Northwestern Dent and other standard varieties, were drawn from a vast stretch of territory in south and central Alberta, from Medicine Hat to Lethbridge, north to Carmangay, Brooks and Bindloss, and south to the international boundary. G. H. Hoffman, of Maple Creek, Sask., president of the Saskatchewan Corn Growers' Association, was in attendance and addressed the growers at a dinner at which the Alberta Provincial Corn Growers' Association was officially launched, with Don Bark, of Brooks, as president, and James Murray, of Medicine Hat, district agricultural agent, as secretary. The 1926 show will be held at Medicine Hat.

Singularly enough, south-eastern Alberta, drought-ridden, and by many considered hopeless for agriculture, swept the boards in most of the classes. This achievement on the part of the growers of that section, notably Treece Brothers, of Purple Springs, inspired the minister of agriculture, Hon. George Hoadley, to emphasize the hope that lay in corn for the settlers in that area of limited rainfall. Like the classic example of Kansas, populated and depopulated three times, he believed south-eastern Alberta would find in corn raising, sheep, cattle and hogs, a way out.

The minister announced that the government had in mind the carrying out of a policy next year of acting with mortgage companies in making available large tracts of depopulated lands in the south-east, available for cattle and sheep and the production of corn, sweet clover and other suitable forage crops.

The first definite attempt to grow corn in Alberta was made at Bindloss, away north of Medicine Hat. The settlers there were encouraged to try some corn by the government. Seed was supplied them. The Bindloss growers found the crop profitable. Along with successful growers in Carmangay, Milk River, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Brooks and other sections of the province, they were soon "sold" to the crop and exhibited at the Lethbridge show. In 1922, the corn acreage in Alberta was 15,000 acres. This year it exceeded 70,000 acres. Next year, experts predict, it will far exceed 100,000 acres. Most of the growers gather and dry their own seed, finding that this does best. Some have a surplus of seed to dispose of among their neighbors.

Southern Alberta is proud of its record as a corn area, and it is quite the common thing to see farmers offering car lots of corn fed pork Much of the corn is hogged off, growers finding the crop a real money-maker when it is turned into pork. Corn promises to go far in solving many of the problems of southern Alberta, especially those regions that are in the arid belt and which have little immediate hope of getting irrigation.—C. F. S.

CRIPPLING PAIN AMAZINGLY VANISHES

Astonishingly quick and complete is the relief that people feel from rheumatic pain just as soon as they use this simple treatment.

"I was suffering with rheumatism and under the care of a doctor," writes H. B. Smith of 126 McAllister St., San Francisco, Calif. "Fortunately I heard of Sloan's Liniment and after using it for three or four days was fit and well."

How does Sloan's get these astonishing results? Because it does not just deaden the pain: it gets at the cause.

Right to the aching spot it sends a healing tide of fresh, germ-destroying blood. No need to rub. The medicine itself does the work.

At once you feel a warm glow of comfort—then relief. The swelling, stiffness and inflammation go down. The pain stops. Get a bottle today. All druggists—35 cents.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

Here's the Way to Heal Rupture

A Marvelous Self-Home-Treatment That Anyone Can Use on Any Rupture, Large or Small

Costs Nothing to Try

Ruptured people all over the country are amazed at the almost miraculous results of a simple method for rupture that is being sent free to all who write for it. This remarkable Rupture System is one of the greatest blessings ever offered to ruptured men, women and children. It is being pronounced the most successful method ever discovered, and makes the use of trusses or supports unnecessary.

No matter how bad the rupture, how long you have had it, or how hard to hold, no matter how many kinds of trusses you have worn, let nothing prevent you from getting this FREE TREATMENT. Whether you think you are past help or have a rupture as large as your fists, this marvelous system will so control it and keep it up inside as to surprise you with its magic influence. It will so help you restore the parts where the rupture comes through that soon you will be as free to work at any occupation as though you had never been ruptured.

You can have a free trial of this wonderful strengthening preparation by merely sending your name and address to **W. A. COLLINGS, Inc., 369C, Collings Building, Watertown, N.Y. Send no money.** The trial is free. Write now—today. It may save the wearing of a truss the rest of your life.

Wheat or Rye?

At this season of the year one begins to consider what crop should be planted next season. The question of substituting some other cash crop for wheat must be decided. Probably the best means of deciding this is to compare the yield and prices of the two crops according to T. J. Harrison, of the Manitoba Agricultural College.

The following is the average yield per acre and price per bushel for wheat and rye as reported by the Department of Agriculture for Manitoba.

	WHEAT		RYE	
Year	Yield per acre.	Price per bushel.	Yield per acre.	Price per bushel.
1920	13.9	$1.83	16.4	$1.35
1921	11.5	.91	15.66	.79
1922	19.25	.85	19.3	.61
1923	12.28	.67	14.	.52
1924	16.9	1.24	20.7	1.00
Average....	14.76	1.09	17.21	.85
Average returns per acre .....$16.08.			Average returns per acre $14.62	

According to these figures wheat would seem to be the most profitable by $1.46 per acre. It must be understood, however, that rye is usually grown on land where wheat gives poor results. Also in some sections rust in wheat is so bad that rye might be more profitable. A few acres of winter rye is a good insurance against loss of crop.

Railway Traffic Increasing

The month of September brought with it much heavier freight traffic on all Canadian railways, largely due to the early harvest and the movement of grain which it caused. The net operating revenues of the C.N.R. were $1,691,309 over those of September, 1924. Freight traffic was heavier by 46.6 per cent., and passenger traffic by 10.3 per cent.

The C.P.R. freight traffic jumped 85.6 per cent. over the record for 1924, with an increase of 38 per cent. in revenue. In passenger traffic the increase was 20.7 over September, 1924, with increase of 9 per cent. in revenue. Net revenues were increased by $1,843,597, and the operating ratio was reduced from 70.38 per cent. in 1924 to 68.18 in 1925.

For the nine months the Canadian lines of the C.N.R. showed a decrease in gross revenues, but the lines in the United States show increase in net revenues, the total net revenue for the system being $6,249,943 for the period. For the January to September period inclusive, the C.P.R. was able to show an increase in net revenue of $2,047,337 over the same period, ending September, 1924.

Livestock Owners Obtain the Benefit

All the mature experience of a firm that has been 38 years in the one business—with their world-wide buying connections and every modern facility for manufacturing are combined in each purchase you make of an International product.

Supervising the making of International preparations are skilled professional men—Veterinary Surgeons, Chemists, etc., executives with a life long training, and a vast experience in the exclusive manufacture of livestock medicinal preparations who have an intimate knowledge of their needs and requirements.

The greatest care is exercised in the preparation of these products; no haphazard guess work, but scientific accuracy enters into each and every operation. It is this highly specialized care and thoroughness that has resulted in International products giving such gratifying results and being so well and favorably known and used from coast to coast.

Year by year the sales of Iternational preparations are steadily increasing as a result of the appreciation given them by Canadian farmers with thousands of whom they have become regular stand-bys due to the fact that these preparations can always be relied upon for quality and purity, and what is more important—for giving the maximum of satisfaction and good results. 1

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.
LIMITED
TORONTO : CANADA

Hudson's Bay Company.
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670

THREE MILLION ACRES

IN
MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA
FARMING LANDS FOR SALE
GRAZING LANDS ON LEASE
WOOD AND HAY PERMITS GRANTED
ON REASONABLE TERMS
Apply for particulars and inspection facilities to
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, Land Department, Winnipeg or Edmonton

Millions of Chicks *saved* by Buckeye Brooders

Yes, Buckeye Type Colony Brooders save millions and millions of chicks every year—chicks that with old type brooders would have chilled to death, smothered to death or choked to death. Buckeye stops these great losses. It doubles and trebles the profits for thousands of users.

Buckeye is Guaranteed to Raise Chicks When Others Fail

The Buckeye Type Colony Brooder has been tested and proven for ten years. It is the one brooder that furnishes enough heat under extreme conditions. It furnishes enough heat all the time, not part of the time. It guarantees constant warmth to all the chicks, not part of the chicks. With Buckeye Brooders there's no crowding, no chilling, no overheating. There are no l osses. Every raisable chick develops into a profitable bird.

Get the Free Buckeye Book

If you want to raise all your chicks, write us today. We'll tell you why Buckeye results can not be approached, why Buckeye costs half as much to operate and takes only a third of the time and attention. We'll tell you why Buckeye Incubators hatch every hatchable egg. And we'll send you, free, valuable poultry-raising plans and methods. Simply mail the coupon. Do it now.

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Send me free information about Buckeye Incubators ( )
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Send coupon to Buckeye Incubator Company or to any of the following Distributors:
WOOD, ALEXANDER AND JAMES, Hamilton, Ont.
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Westclox

Buying clocks by name

THERE is a great difference between buying an alarm clock and buying a Westclox.

When you ask for an alarm clock you may be lucky and get a good one. When you ask for a Westclox you get a clock that has built up a reputation for reliability and is very jealous of that reputation.

You can buy alarm clocks for less than you can buy Westclox, but when you consider the certainty in buying Westclox compared with the slight difference in price, Westclox are really cheaper. You will find Westclox at most shops selling good alarm clocks. The name on the dial is your guide.

WESTERN CLOCK CO., Limited, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

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Big Ben Baby Ben America Sleep-Meter Jack o'Lantern Pocket Ben Glo-Ben

—AGRICULTURAL BOOKS—

THE IDEAL GIFT

Often you find it difficult to decide upon a gift suitable for a man for just the amount you wish to spend. Below is listed three books, all of them practical—all written especially for farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. There is not a farmer in these provinces interested in improving crop yields that would not be delighted to receive any one or all of the following:

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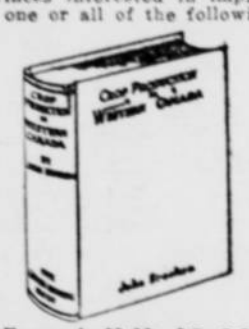

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The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

Removing Obstinate Screws

I. W. Dickerson suggests devices for removing rusted or broken screws

OFTEN one of the troublesome jobs the household repair-man strikes is that of removing a screw which has rusted fast or which has broken off, as the old screw may have to come out before the repair can be done properly.

First is the case where the screw is in good shape but is rusted fast so it cannot be turned with the screw-driver available. Set a square-ended punch or bolt on the screw head and give it a slight tap with a hammer. This may tend to drive the screw in deeper, but the important thing is to break or loosen the contact the screw heads have with the wood, as often when this is done the screw can be turned out easily. Use a short screw-driver (D-547, Fig. 1) held in a brace, if available. If not, hold an ordinary screw-driver blade firmly in the screw slot (Fig. 2), push down hard, and at the same time turn the screw-driver shank with a pair of pliers or a small wrench, so as to get better turning purchase. Sometimes turning the screw in slightly loosens it more quickly than trying to unscrew it at first.

If the stuck screw is a machine screw in metal, the same general method should be followed, except that it is best to soak the screw well with kerosene or with some of the many rust-dissolving compounds on the market. If this can be done several hours before trying to remove the screw, often this will be all that is required. Another plan, where other plans fail, is to hold a red-hot rod (Fig. 3) against the screw head until the screw and the surrounding metal is well heated, then place a cold screw-driver against the screw head, and immediately try to unscrew it. This also can be used on a stubborn wood screw if marring the wood slightly is not objectionable.

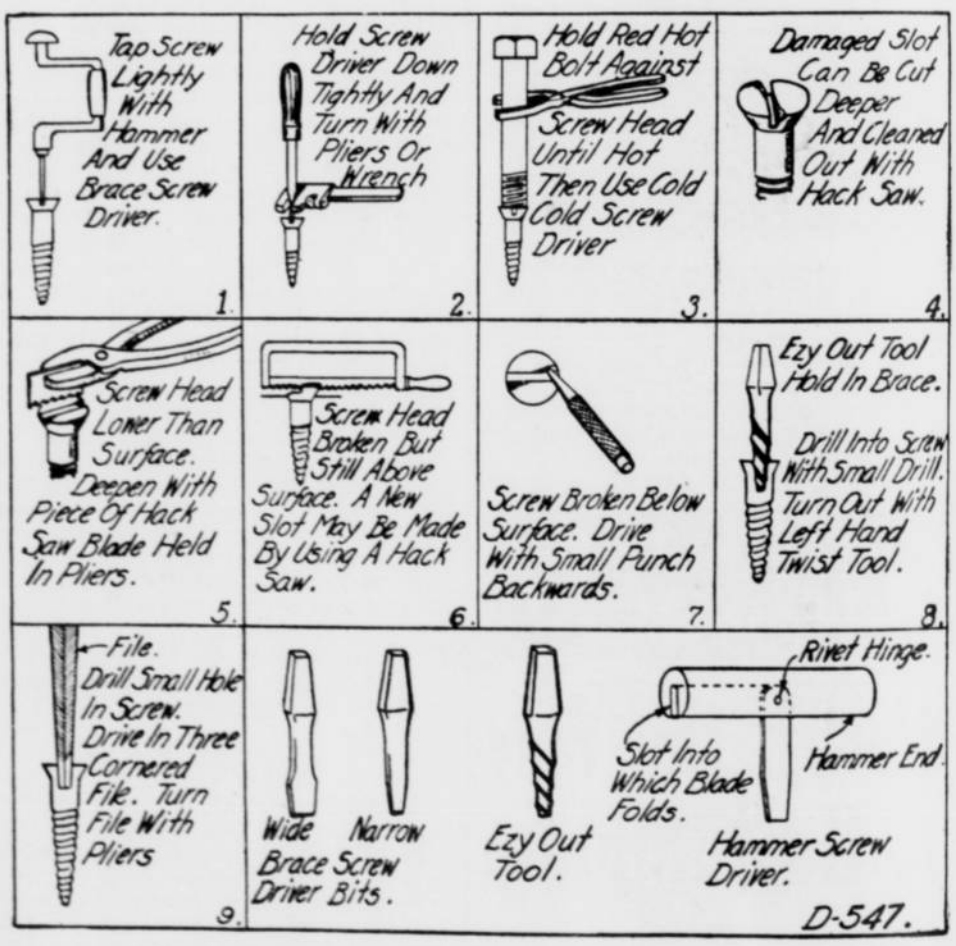
Where the screw head is intact but the slot is badly damaged often the slot can be made as good as new by cutting it down a little deeper with a hack-saw (Fig. 4), after which the methods already given should be used. Where the head does not project enough to permit using a hack-saw, the slot usually can be dressed out and cut deeper by breaking off a piece of hack-saw blade (Fig. 5) a little shorter than the length of the slot, then holding this with a pair of pliers or a clamp, and moving it back and forth like a saw. Old hack-saw blades should be kept on hand for just such emergencies as this.

Many people try to remove screws with round heads or which project slightly by catching the heads with a pair of pliers and trying to turn them in that way, but my experience has been that this seldom, if ever, is successful and simply chews up the screw and makes the final removal that much more difficult.

Where the head is broken off it is often difficult to remove the screw by ordinary means. If it projects above the surface, it may be loosened by one of the methods described, then a slot cut with a hack-saw (Fig. 6) and unscrewed with a screw-driver. Or the projecting screw may possibly be grasped and turned with a pair of pliers. Or two sides may be filed flat and the screw caught with pliers or a small wrench.

A screw broken off below the surface may sometimes be backed out by setting a small punch against a corner (Fig. 7) and tapping it with a light hammer in such a way as to turn it in the backward direction, but usually this cannot be depended on. The best way to remove such a screw, either wood or machine type, is to make a centre with a centre punch, drill down a short distance with a small drill (Fig. 8), and then force it lightly the proper size of an Ezyout tool. This is a tapered hardened tool with a left-hand twist, and fits into a brace or drill chuck. As the brace is turned backwards, the left-hand twist crowds the tapered tool tighter into the drilled hole and usually the screw can be turned out easily. If such a tool is not available, a three-cornered file or other hardened tool can sometimes be forced into the drilled hole (Fig. 9) and then turned with a wrench or pair of pliers.

Everyone who does much repair work should have two or three short, stiff screw-drivers which fit into a brace, since the combination allows of putting heavy pressure on the screwdriver, while at the same time it is short and stiff enough to stand the heavy leverage exerted by the brace. Another excellent type is the short, stiff screw-driver with a handle which can be turned crossways when desired so as to give better leverage in turning. This type is sometimes called the hammer screw-driver because the smooth end of the handle can be used as a light hammer when turned crossways.



Hon. Geo. Hoadley, has received a request from the Minister of Agriculture, Antwerp, Belgium, for a sample shipment of 2,000 pounds horse meat. This is a result of several months' effort on the part of the minister of agriculture to establish a market in Europe for surplus Alberta horses. It is expected that if this shipment is found satisfactory, a considerable market will be opened up. The price quoted is six cents a pound, f.o.b. Antwerp.

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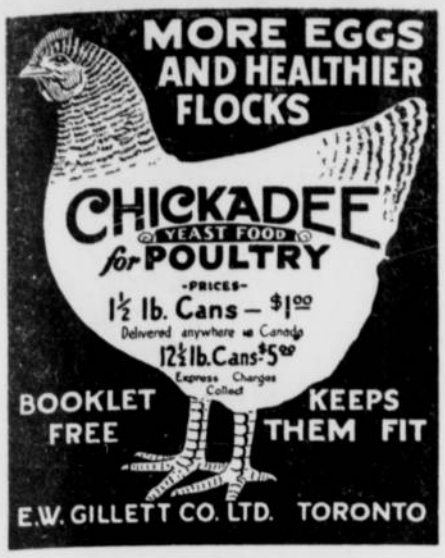

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Imperial Bank Annual

The fifty-first annual meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada, which was held in Toronto, on November 25, finds the deposits of the bank standing at nearly $96,000,000, as compared with slightly over $88,000,000 one year ago. The profits for the year amount to $1,162,148.73, which is an increase of $55,000 over the profits of the previous year. After paying quarterly dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 1 per cent. to its shareholders, as well as setting aside federal government tax of $150,000, guarantee and officers' pension funds contributions the balance is carried forward to profit and loss account. The general improvement in business conditions in Canada is marked by the note circulation of $10,678,152, an increase of over $1,000,000 as compared with the previous year.

Registered Poultry

Canada leads the World by instituting first system of registering poultry—Performance made the basis of excellence—By D. C. Foster

A NEW departure in poultry-keeping, that of poultry registration, has been undertaken in Canada. This activity is conducted by the various egg-laying contests in each province of the Dominion as a part of the work of the experimental farm system, and under the direct supervision of the Dominion Poultry Husbandman, F. C. Elford. Birds qualifying for registration are recorded by the Canadian National Livestock Records, which organization is also responsible for the registration of horses, cattle, etc.

It is four years since the first females in Canada were registered, and its growth from that time has been gradual and constant. The first year of registration there were 59 breeders, the majority being in Ontario. During the second year the number had increased to 126 breeders, and in 1924 there were 263, with 1,420 birds registered, throughout the various provinces. Of this number 186 birds are in Alberta, 31 in Saskatchewan, and 78 in Manitoba.

At present there are 13 egg-laying contests, of which 12 are provincial, supplying the demands of that particular province in which they are located. The other contest, held at Ottawa, is international in scope, and is known as the "Canadian." These contests are operated for the purpose of furthering registration, with the object of improving the breeding stock, and as they are conducted on an official basis, the records can be relied upon by the public.

Development of Registration

In the fall of 1922, all contest birds which were free from standard disqualifications, and had laid 200 eggs or more, weighing at least 24 ounces to the dozen, were registered. As a means of identification, they were banded with a government stamped and numbered wing label in the right wing. Each bird was assigned a definite number, and a record of this number was kept at Ottawa.

In 1923 this method was changed, and the wing labels were replaced by tattoo marks, stamped in the wings. This is still in vogue, and seems to be giving good satisfaction, as it is easy to apply and is a permanent mark, Each breeder is given a series of letters which are his own particular marks, and are used only on his birds. These marks correspond to our branding system. For instance, H. R. might be assigned, which is tattoed in the right wing of the qualified bird.

On the other wing a letter is placed, representing the contest year; e.g., the letter "A" standing for the year 1923. The bird is also given a number which is placed beside the letter, as, "1A," or "2A," depending on the number of birds in the pen which qualified. So that a registered bird in 1923 would be identified as follows: H. R. right wing, "1A" left wing, and she would also carry a leg-band on each leg, bearing the letters A.L.C., D.88, R., if in the Alberta contest, which means Alberta Laying Contest, Hen No. 8, Pen No. 8. The letter indicates the contest year.

A registration certificate is issued for each registered bird similar to the registration papers for horses, cattle, sheep or swine, and contains the information which has been given above together with the number of eggs laid by the hen, and the date that she was hatched. The breeder and owner of the bird is also on this certificate.

Registered Cockerels

Alberta is the only one of the three prairie provinces that will have cockerels qualifying for registration this fall, of which there will be a limited number at the Experimental Station, Lethbridge. These cockerels are the result of three years' careful breeding and selection. In the spring of 1923, those females which qualified the previous year were mated to an approved male which was passed by a government inspector. Pullets from these matings were entered in the 1923-1924 contest, and those birds which qualified in the contest were mated to a government-approved male in the spring of 1925, and the cockerels from these will be eligible for registration, providing they pass the necessary inspection. Pullets from these matings must enter a contest this fall and perform as their mothers have done, before being eligible for registration.

At all times the standards have been kept high, which is only proper when one considers that Canada is taking the lead in this work, and her reputation for the breeding of good poultry must be maintained.

A great deal of importance has been attached to egg weights. To illustrate this point more clearly: if a bird lays 260 eggs in a contest, she will not register unless her eggs average 24 ounces to the dozen, or over, while if they only averaged 23.5 ounces, she would not qualify. She must be true to type, free from disqualifications; reasonably well marked, and a well-developed bird.

Methods in Registration Work

In the spring of the year the registered hens are mated to a male which has been passed by the inspector, and banded with government leg-bands, of which a record is kept. The breeder must provide trap-nests and trap the females during the breeding season. Each egg is marked with the bird's number, and a record kept of all eggs laid. These are hatched either in an incubator or under a hen. On the eighteenth day they are put in separate egg trays or muslin sacks. When the chicks hatch they are leg-banded with numbered bands provided by the government.

At three weeks of age this band is transferred to the right wing. A small insertion is made in the web of the wing, and then the band is securely sealed. As all bands are numbered in consecutive order, an accurate record can be kept of all the chicks from the registered birds. When the pullets are sufficiently matured in the fall, they are inspected, and if satisfactory, are wing-labelled and are eligible to enter a contest, while the cockerels which are eligible for registration will be marked similar to the registered hens.

All information concerning the chicks is kept on an incubation sheet, a separate one being alloted to each hen, giving flock name, total number of eggs laid, the number set, the number of chicks hatched, infertiles, dead germs, date of hatching of each chick, and leg-band number. Space is also provided for wing label numbers and sex of the chicks. It will be seen from these records that accurate data is kept, and in this way the ability of the hen as a good reproducer is determined.

Registered Males for 1927

Since its inception, approved males have been used in breeding work, as there were no registered male birds, but by 1927 there should be enough registered males available to breed to all registered hens. This point should be carefully borne in mind by those who are breeders of registered stock, so that they can secure a registered male in time.

The question has come up as to the value of registration, which will depend entirely upon the breeders and those who secure birds possessing such qualifications. If, as a result of using either a registered male or one carrying practically the same blood line but not registered, to head a flock, production can be increased from 20 to 30 eggs per bird a year, then registration has accomplished what it set out to do. It has reached its goal. Those who have labored for years and have spent considerable time and money to secure this highly-specialized stock, have been compensated for their

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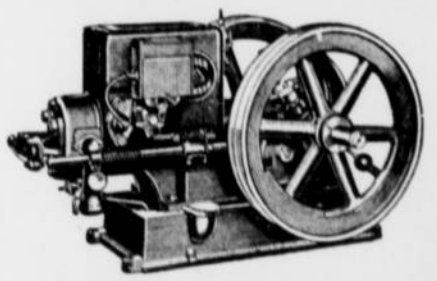

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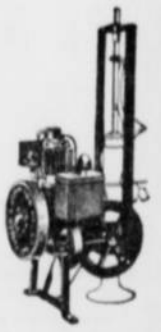

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efforts. These birds should be worth $25 to $40 each to the public. But if these males are used indiscriminately, and no attention is paid to selection nor feeding, then the best blood lines available will not improve conditions, and the value of registration will be lost.

It will be noted then that a cockerel which registers this fall will have as his ancestory two generations of females on his dam's side, which have laid 200 eggs or more in a contest. Not only does he carry a factor for high egg production, but also one for eggs of standard weight, weighing 24 ounces or over to the dozen. On his sire's side, production, too, has been carefully considered. Consequently these birds should have the ability to transmit these desirable characters to their offspring.

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A Gentleman Adventurer

By Marian Keith

(Continued from Last Week)

What Has Happened so Far

Charles Edward Stuart, an apprentice clerk in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, discovers soon after coming to Ruperts Land, that the only road to rapid promotion lay in marrying the half-breed daughter of some powerful chief factor. The situation becomes complicated for him as Marie Rose Cameron falls in love with him, and her father, the ruler of Norway House, tries to crowd the boy into acquiescence. But Stuart has other dreams and prefers the severest penalty the Company can inflict—banishment to a lonely post on the fringe of the Arctic.

Charles finds Fort Hearne fully as dreadful as it had been pictured, but his resolution to stand up under his unjust punishment keeps him busy that first winter. Slowly he brings order out of chaos, and rescues Fraser, his one white companion, out of the bestiality into which he had fallen. Two Indian companions, Thunder and Lightning, endeared by a dangerous experience shared in Charles' early days, revisit him at Fort Hearne.

CHAPTER XXIII

The Pelican Again

WINTER lingered long in the lap of Great Slave Lake, and Spring crept up slowly and shyly. Her first heralds were the great fringes of massive icicles that grew down from the low eaves, glittering in the weak sunshine, and alternately melting and freezing until a serried wall of stalagmites arose to meet the dripping stalactites, until the little log fort looked like a fairy crystal palace.

After many cold foggy days and much drizzling rain the sun's leisurely circuit across the sky proclaimed summer.

When the Indian trade opened up Young Thunder and Young Lightning were among the first to come out of the wilderness bearing their winter's harvest.

"Go Rabisca Lake?" Young Thunder enquired with a quick gesture towards the south.

Charles shook his head. "No, no trip south for me for many moons yet, Young Thunder. But when I go you and Lightning go with me, I promise." And smiling and satisfied the two went back to their camp.

When the spring trade was over, furs had to be cleaned, hammered and packed for the journey to Fort Mackenzie, and the women, children and dogs prepared to go with the brigade as far as Big Island, a sort of fashionable sea-side resort where the ladies of the Fort spent the summer while their voyageur husbands and sons went down to Portage la Loche.

These were very busy days for the two officers. Fraser went about his work with all his might, whistling cheerily. It was impossible for Charles not to notice the great change in his companion. A new life had come to Fraser. He followed his young chief about like a child, as eager to help as he had been heretofore anxious to avoid exertion. And watching him day after day, Charles put away his aching longing for a change, and set his hand to the door that was to open and release Fraser from his long imprisonment.

"Marcus," he said one day, as they tied their last bale with strings of shaganappy, "I want you to go down to Fort Mackenzie in charge of the boats."

For a minute Fraser did not answer. It was long since he had had one of his silent, moody spells, and Charles glanced up enquiringly; then he turned away to his work quickly, dismayed to see tears standing in the other man's eyes! Fraser walked to the door and stood for a few minutes. For years a craving to get back among men of his kind had been with him night and day; it had been followed by a dull hopelessness and finally by a loss of all ambition. But he had been changing unconsciously in the past winter. The warm breath of friendship and helpfulness had been blowing over his soul; little buds of hope and joy had begun shyly to peep forth; the long winter was nearly over. This sudden view of springtime, through the door held ajar by the hand of a friend, had moved him beyond self-control.

He came back in a few moments master of himself.

"Thank you, Stuart," he said in his usual quiet manner. "It's corking of you. But I couldn't think of accepting. I haven't been exactly used to such generosity in the service, and you rather bowled me over, don't you know!"

"You old humbug," cried Charles huskily, "you're going, or I'll report you to McPherson for insubordination."

They argued the matter for a day, But Charles had his way. The little brigade had a royal send-off. Father Abraham cooked a special dinner of wild goose and duck, Doggie ran up the flag and the boats shoved off with a rousing cheer, Fraser sitting in the stern of the last one, with a light in his eyes Fort Hearne had never seen before. Charles stood on the shore with his depleted staff to wave farewell. Jasper, who acted as guide, struck up gaily the old chanson, sung wherever oar or paddle was swung on the lakes and rivers of Rupert's Land:

"En roulant, ma boule roulant!"

The men caught up the song, and for the first time in many years the Fort Hearne boats swept out over Great Slave Lake in time to music.

The long sunny days dragged as slowly as the winter nights. Charles missed the noise of the children, and especially of Fraser's little brown boy. The mosquitos and black flies made life a misery and spurred to constant activity, though there was little to do. He worked in the rocky garden he had ordered dug behind the fort, and was rewarded by seeing his potatoes come bravely to the surface, only to be struck down by an early frost. He went fishing and landed a sixty-pound trout that was so coarse and strong it could not be eaten. He could not bear to take out his gun. The swampy meadows at the back of the fort on the mainland were one vast nest of birds, that made a sweet crooning all the long twilight of the short night. It would be like taking a gun into a nursery. So it was a task to fill up the long days.

He rigged up a cricket ground on the rocky sward between the fort-fence and the lake. It was terribly rough, but he taught Abraham, and even Sarah, to play and had something like sport in a feeble way and a great deal of laughter.

The few men who were left were employed filling up the cracks in the log walls with mud, tightening windows and doors, looking after the flues, and getting ready for the winter, which, even in the midst of summer, was upon them.

The days were hot and long and there was sunshine, as the summer advanced, until ten o'clock at night. Still, there was frost when the sun disappeared. Charles wrote in the diary on July the first the interesting item: "Ice formed last night on the edge of the bay, while pieces of last year's ice still linger on the north side of the Island."

It was undoubtedly Autumn, though still August, when Fraser came back, bright-eyed, and looking like a new man. He was like a child home from his first visit to the city and wanted to tell all the wonders of his great trip. But he had brought the mail that had come up with the Portage la Loche Brigade, and Charles would neither speak nor be spoken to till he had gone through his letters.

First his mother's, just to see that she was well; and next Archie's, or that which Archie's contained, rather. For there it was—the little pink note! Indeed it had grown into quite a lengthy letter. Charles's skies were as radiant as the Northern Lights ever painted the heavens. It was almost worth being banished to get a letter like that. Tales of Flora MacDonald and the Young Chevalier danced through his head. Did she think of them too? He read her letter a half-dozen times and then picked up Archie's from where it had fallen unheeded, and his Aurora display faded under grey storm-clouds.

"We've got a splendid new man down at the Lower Fort," Archie wrote, after giving the news of Fort and Settlement, and how Dufresne had beaten Geordie at checkers. "He's a fine chap, invites me and Ferguson down often. His name's Melbourne and he's just come down from your country up there. He was sent to the Mackenzie by Governor McTavish for less than MacNeill banished you, he says. He can snap his

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Are you of middle-age and one of the 65 per cent. that medical men agree are so troubled after 40? Do you want to know what science has done in tracing the cause of this general affliction? That you don't have to suffer and can completely recover? My free book and sincere advice will come to you without cost if you write today. H. Wilson, sup't, Kansas General Research Hospital, Box 404, Milford, Geary Co., Kans.

Piles Can Be Cured Without Surgery

An instructive book has been published by Dr. A. S. McCleary, the noted rectal specialist, of Excelsior Springs, Mo. This book tells how sufferers from Piles can be quickly and easily cured without the use of knife, scissors, "hot" iron, electricity or any other cutting or burning method, without confinement to bed and no hospital bills to pay. The method has been a success for twenty-six years and in more than nine thousand cases. The book is sent postpaid free to persons afflicted with piles or other rectal troubles who clip this item and mail it with name and address to Dr. McCleary, 353 St. Louis Ave., Excelsior Springs, Mo.

A Word of Appreciation

"A Gentleman Adventurer, by Marian Keith, now running in The Guide is remarkably interesting to old-timers like myself,, especially to those who have served the Hudson Bay Company; its spirit, setting and details are a faithful picture of sixty years ago.

"She touches on a point that I note for the first time in print, viz.: If you wanted promotion in the Hudson Bay service at that date, and even later, marrying into one of the leading families was the quickest route. These, in nearly all cases, were connected with the natives of the country and were very clannish."—Reginald Beatty, Melfort, Sask.

fingers at the Governor though, because MacNeill's his uncle and he is also some relation, through his mother, to Chief Factor Murray's Indian wife. He spends a great deal of his time at Kildonan, and rides out with Miss Carmichael. The fellows here all say they are to be married, but one can never tell.

It was some time before Charles succeeded in reading his other letters intelligently after this disastrous piece of news.

There was an important letter from Chief Factor McPherson, the head of Fort Mackenzie, stating that Charles was to remain indefinitely at Fort Hearne. It appeared that the mills of the gods at Norway House were to continue to grind the rebel slowly and exceeding small.

There was an item, too, of pleasant news. Chief Trader MacDonald had been moved. He was not promoted, but he had left Athabasca House and was placed over Fort Winnipegosis.

There was some more gossip of Fort Mackenzie and then the Chief congratulated him upon the change in Fraser.

"You've put new life into the old boy. Chatake Melbourne crushed it all out; but it's a long lane that has no turning and old Marcus has come to the curve, thanks to your kindness. Do you think you could manage alone for one winter? If so, I would like to send him to take charge of Fort Harray. Peterson has gone back to the prairies. Fraser would not accept until he had seen you, but I felt sure you would be glad. We'll get you assistance later." Charles dropped the letter, dismayed. He had not realized till now how much Fraser's companionship meant. But he showed nothing but pleasure.

"Why, Marcus, Fort Harray! You'll be over Norway House some day when Old Murder and all his generation are shooting each other full of holes down in the Unhappy Hunting Grounds!"

But they were both rather silent over their supper that evening. Even Fraser's joy was tempered by the thought of parting.

"Now, tell me all the news," Charles cried, after supper was over, making a gallant attempt to throw off his depression. The raw Autumn day had closed early in a driving rain, and Father Abraham had built a cheery fire. "Tell me everything you said and did since you left," he added, throwing another log on the fire and pulling up his chair.

"Just what I'm waiting for. I'm like a youngster home from its first visit to the pantomime. I want to tell all about the clowns and the funny animals. The most important thing was a wedding. The bride came all the way from Red River, and Jimmie Percival said you were the chief criminal in the affair and should have been best man."

"It wasn't Madame Commodore?" shouted Charles.

"Madame Commodore Hawkins it was, all the way from Georgetown. Come at your bidding to marry Taylor." Fraser went off into his soft chuckling laugh. "When old Tom saw her step out of the boat he went into a panic and it took all the men on the place to keep him from fleeing back to his Arctic den behind the Ramparts. The lady herself had the repose that marks the Vere de Vere. She had brought her daughter along, a bouncing, soncie lass, who had evidently come to be married, too."

"Madame said she was for me," boasted Charles. "Why didn't I go?"

"You'd never have come back alive, so I've done you one good turn. But, my word, it was a wedding! Jimmie Percival organized everything, even to the triumphal march down to the Mission. The men collected every metal article in the fort and banged a fandango all the way there and back, and when they were married we held an all-night celebration. Miss Hawkins was the belle. She danced most enthusiastically, and McPherson complimented her on her grace and beauty. You know how the Bourgeois can do the gallant. He suggested that any young officer of Mackenzie District might be proud to have her, and that set the new bride out to acquire a son-in-law."

"Salome danced and Herodias put her up to acquiring the head and hand of the Chief Bachelor of the place. Oh, why wasn't I there?"

"You'd never have escaped if you had. Miss Eily started at the top and went all the way down the line, and, like the men in the parable who were bidden to a wedding, they all with one consent began to make excuses. Old Tom went around encouraging the shy ones. He took on the duties of papa right at once, but even his influence was of no use. But the wedding was a great success, even though it wasn't a double one. They departed looking very happy, Old Tom as proud as a peacock over his white wife. And they said that the girl was married to the postmaster at Fort Cabot the day they arrived."

The lady had evidently not forgotten Charles for she sent her love and a present of some St. Paul taffy she had brought all the way, expecting to meet him at Fort Mackenzie. She could never have ventured on the long journey, he declared, had she not thought that one of her dear Fort Garry boys was at the other end. "There is no doubt the daughter was for you," Fraser declared, "and so you have your reward for letting me go. You ought to get some pay for staying here all summer. And now you've given me my promotion too."

He looked at his friend, his eyes filled with the inarticulate love that men hold for each other, and for the first time in his long weary year at Fort Hearne Charles felt that he could not regret having been banished.

They sat far into the night. Outside, the rain drove against the windows and the waves thundered on the rocky shore, but the fire crackled on the hearth and the bare, shadowy room was warm and comfortable. For the first time Fraser spoke of his past.

"I started wrong by running foul of

What the farmer overlooks in selecting a radio

WHEN a farmer selects a radio, he invariably looks for three things—clearness, volume and distance. In his eagerness to get all these, he fails to ask himself the question: "Will this set **continue** to perform satisfactorily?" In other words: "Is the set dependable?"

Dependability counts more with the farmer than with the city dweller. He cannot step out and return in a few minutes with a new part or accompanied by a repair man. Even if he could, he would not want the trouble and expense.

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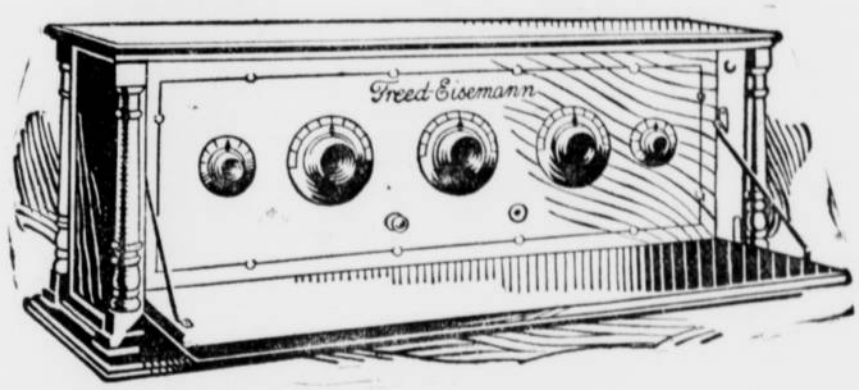

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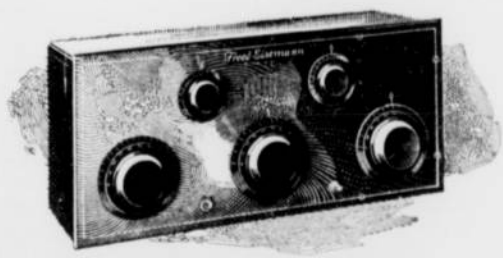

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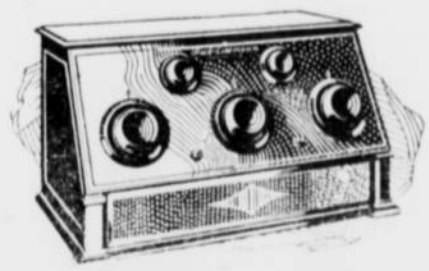

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In order to have the help reach Canada in time for Spring operations, farmers requiring help must get their applications in early, to enable us to secure the help needed.

Blank application forms and full information regarding the Service may be obtained from any C.P.R. agent or from any of the officials listed below.

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the Family Compact," he said. "When I arrived in this country I was placed at Norway House, and you know what that means."

"Not under Cameron?" asked Charles sympathetically.

"Yes, Old Murder, himself. He's quite the devil, you know," Fraser said quietly. "He hit me once. It was in my best boxing days and so, I—I knocked him down," he added diffidently.

"Bully for you!" exploded Charles.

"No," Fraser smiled, "it wasn't. The bully sent me to Botany Bay. I was up here a year when I got a letter from my fiancee. She had married. The man was rich, of course. I couldn't go home; so I did my best to go to the devil. I might not have succeeded so thoroughly if it hadn't been for—did you ever by any chance meet Chatake Melbourne who used to be here?"

Charles reached hastily for a fresh knot of wood and flung it noisily upon the fire. "Yes,—I did," he answered with his back turned.

"Well, keep your eyes open if you happen to have that misfortune again." Fraser had dropped into a slow drawl.

"The Pelican belongs to that class of animals who rise on stepping stones of their dead friends to higher things."

Charles felt the skin of his hands tingle as though a chill had passed over him.

"Melbourne and I came out together," Fraser went on. "We were schoolmates in Edinburgh. He was sent up here by Governor McTavish for trying to overreach himself at Fort Garry. But he has influential relatives in the service and they got him out of here as soon as McTavish's back was turned. I was slated twice to leave here and Melbourne misrepresented my work and got the promotion instead. All the time I thought he was my friend. When he finally got the promotion to Fort Mackenzie that was coming to me I just let things go, and so I married and settled down. Melbourne's got some sort of position as secretary at Lower Fort Garry, I believe, so the Pelican will never need to come back to the wilderness again."

There was a long silence. Charles dared not speak.

"Do you know that before you came here, Charlie, I'd just about let go everything; I thought I might as well. I didn't see any chance of promotion, and I couldn't resign and go home on account of the youngsters and their mother. I hope you don't mind my telling you that at first you were a most indefatigable thorn in my flesh. Living with you was like trying to sleep out in July with the mosquitos coming as thick as a fog. One had to get up and slap. And after a while I got used to walking around."

In spite of his own troubles Charles's heart was in a warm glow. "Pshaw," he exclaimed boyishly, "that's all nonsense!"

"No, it's not. I think I first got my feet on to something solid through hearing you sing that old paraphrase you're always at about 'courage in the evil hour.' I lost mine when everything went to smash, but I've got a grip on it again."

"Courage in the evil hour!" Charles rose and began to walk up and down the shadowy room. "And here I am, and I haven't any to face my own."

"You?" Fraser stared. The Young Chevalier had always been so gay and so carefree he had never guessed that he had experienced any greater trouble than his quarrel with Chief Factor MacNeill.

"If it's got anything to do with my leaving . . ." he ventured.

"No, no. It's not that. Besides, you must go. No, it's the same trouble as your own—the Pelican."

It was out at last. Charles poured forth all the fear and worry of his long exile. Fraser listened in deepest sympathy. It was natural that he should have little faith in the constancy of the girl at Red River. He had very little encouragement to give, but his words were heartening.

"It may be a long way round for you, Charlie," he said, as he rose to go to his own house. "But even if it is, you will arrive—dogs flying, bells ringing, and all the flags out. You won't go down before the storm as I did. But don't be too sure of your ill luck. My skies cleared just when I had settled down to perpetual night. There may suddenly come a bright day for you and you will go flying out on the Grand Traverse." He paused, and added shyly, "Only be sure you're ready for it."

CHAPTER XXIV
A Jacobite Maiden

Uncle Malcolm, please tell me something." Flora Carmichael was standing at the window, peeping out between the silver ferns and palms that adorned the frosted pane. She was watching with troubled, frowning eyes the guest who had just left. Young Chief Trader Melbourne, of Lower Fort Garry, muffled in handsome furs, and driving a smart horse and cariole, swept around the house from the stable with a sharp jingle of bells. He glanced up eagerly at the window, and the girl drew back quickly. She turned to the warm, firelit room.

"Please, tell me, did you ever taste Pelican?"

Old Chief Factor Murray, seated comfortably before the snapping fire, glanced up at her suspiciously. His frosty eyebrows came together.

"No, I never did. Why, pray?"

"Oh! I just asked from idle curiosity. Those who have tried it say it makes a most unpalatable dish."

She perched herself on the arm of his chair, and looked down at him with wide blue eyes, devoid of anything but artless questioning. But the old man was not deceived by her innocence; he grunted disapprovingly.

"And who has been giving you this intensely interesting information?"

"Archie Sinclair. He said he tasted Pelican last Spring out at Touchwood Hills. The servants lost their nets in the ice and there was nothing to eat, when he shot one. He says there is something peculiar about the taste, that makes one dislike any kind of food for days after."

She swung a dainty foot, and continued to look down at him, a quiet, steady gaze, full of polite euquiry. The Chief Factor stirred uneasily. "I suppose this is some sort of confounded parable," he grumbled.

Mrs. Murray looked up from her embroidery apprehensively. "Flora, dear," she whispered warningly, while Adelaide Simpson, seated in the chimney-corner, with primly-folded hands, gazed in placid wonder.

"If it is one of your impertinent inventions, my lady," continued the old man, ignoring his wife, "let me add a few words to it. It is only those whose stomachs are too full who turn up their noses at good food."

The girl considered this for a few minutes with deep gravity, her golden head on one side, her eyes on the fire.

"No, Archie said they were desperately hungry, but they preferred to starve rather than taste it again."

Continued on Page 23

Guide Pamphlet Service

Here is a splendid opportunity to secure some useful information concerning cookery, nutrition, home decoration, painting, varnishing, etc. The Guide has compiled a list of booklets distributed by well-known manufacturers, who send them either free of cost or for the mere cost of mailing. These pamphlets are full of good ideas, and most of them are attractively illustrated as well. If you wish to take advantage of this service, write for the list so that you may select the booklets in which you are especially interested. With your letter enclose a stamped, addressed envelope for reply. Address: Pamphlet Service, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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The Old Reliable—sturdy, dependable, good looking.

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The Countrywoman

Not So Different in South Africa

HUMAN nature is much the same the world over. I am quite certain that that observation has been made many times before by much wiser people, but it has struck me with a new force recently.

Once a month, a little publication, The Homestead, a supplement to The Farmers' Weekly, published in Capetown, comes to my desk. I read it with interest, for it deals with matters concerning farm women in South Africa. In a recent issue there is an amusing little article, entitled, A Post Leave Grouch. Here it is:

"What miserable creatures we human beings are! I have just returned from the fleeting week or two of leave that comes at such desperately long intervals to those of us who wield the pen, and I am consumed with a vast envy—not for the first time either—of those women who live on farms. I know that they complain of the amount of work they have to do. I know how lonely farm-life can be, and I realize that, a town-woman these many years, I would come before very long to hanker for the sight of a street, the clang of trams, and the bustle and hurry of communal life. But the fact remains—I have come back to the office full of envy of the farm-woman, and of a distaste for four walls and the inkpot.

"I repeat—what miserable creatures we human beings are! The friend with whom I spent the glorious days of freedom—a farm-woman born and bred—looked up at me as I climbed into the train, and remarked disconsolately: 'You lucky, lucky soul! What wouldn't I give to be going back to civilization with you, for good and all. When I think of the fullness and the variety of your life in town I could weep with envy. And here I am, tied to the farm till the end of my days, I suppose.'

"We looked at one another, and our faces were both so mournful that we could not but realize how ludicrous the situation was, and break into smiles over it.

"'It does seem absurd that we should be pining to change places, and that neither can appreciate the very things the other envies her,' I observed.

"'It's the way of the world, I suppose,' my friend replied. 'No one ever is satisfied with her own lot, and it's really very stupid of us, isn't it? I suppose its due to the fact that we always see the attractive side of another person's life, and never the worries and troubles.'

"'Or, at any rate, we don't realize them thoroughly,' I added; and, with two deep, heartfelt sighs, we dropped the matter.

"I am trying, at present, however, to extract some comfort from the thought that each and every heart 'knoweth its own bitterness,' and few of us are entirely contented with our lot in life. It follows, therefore—paradoxical though it may seem—that the fact that the troubles and worries of other people are hidden from us ought to make us less inclined to be dissatisfied with 'the devil we know.' 'The devil we don't know' may be such a great deal worse!"

People—town and country women in South Africa, are not so very different from those who dwell in our own Canadian West. Now, are they?

An Old-Fashioned Christmas

Christmas is near at hand! The shop windows are full of "Christmas Notions." We see new ideas for Christmas gifts, novelties for Christmas. Everywhere the idea of novelty and newness. And Christmas is old, so very old, almost 2,000 years old! It seems as if old fashions and old customs should prevail at Christmas over new things. Let us have the old time ropes of greenery and holly berries for decoration, the homely, hospitable Christmas dinner, and a few old friends as guests! The old time spirit of Christmas will not be ours if we keep our Christmas merriment to ourselves! You will remember in preparing for an old-fashioned Christmas, the many happy Christmasses past and gone, when you romped through life a happy, care-free child, and you will try to give your children a precious memory like your own to carry with them through life, something for them to hug to their hearts long after the "one clear call" has come through for you! You remember how even the callous Scrooge was softened by the memories of Christmas past and present till he was lovingly human, and of a surety the same influence is at work everywhere at Christmas time.

Let me tell you how we used to do it in the Old Country. A few days beforehand we, with a friend or two, went to the woods and garnered the green stuff for our ropes and wreaths of greenery. (These had to be taken down again before January 9, or it was said, they would bring bad luck!) We would bring home pine boughs and cones, laurels and firs. These we twisted and braided and tied into wreaths to go round pictures and doorways, and long ropes of green stuff for festooning round the windows and walls, stairways and bedrooms. Every room had to have its bit of greenery. Holly berries, and the dried scarlet berries of the mountain ash (or rowan-tree) were tied amongst the greenery to give splashes of color to relieve the monotony. If we had not enough we made a good imitation of hollyberries from little bits of cotton batting covered with tiny circles of red tissue paper. This paper was twisted into a point on to which paper flower wire was wound. A few of these were joined together with little short stems of the wire, and then varnished and twisted amongst the green stuff and they looked like the real thing.

Then we hung great bunches of mistletoe from the doorways and hanging lamps, and woe betide the girl or matron who stood long enough under one of these bunches to be kissed by one of the opposite sex! For she had to buy him a fine silk tie. If it were a boy who was thus "forcibly" (?) kissed, he had to buy her a pair of gloves!

Often we had in some of our extra

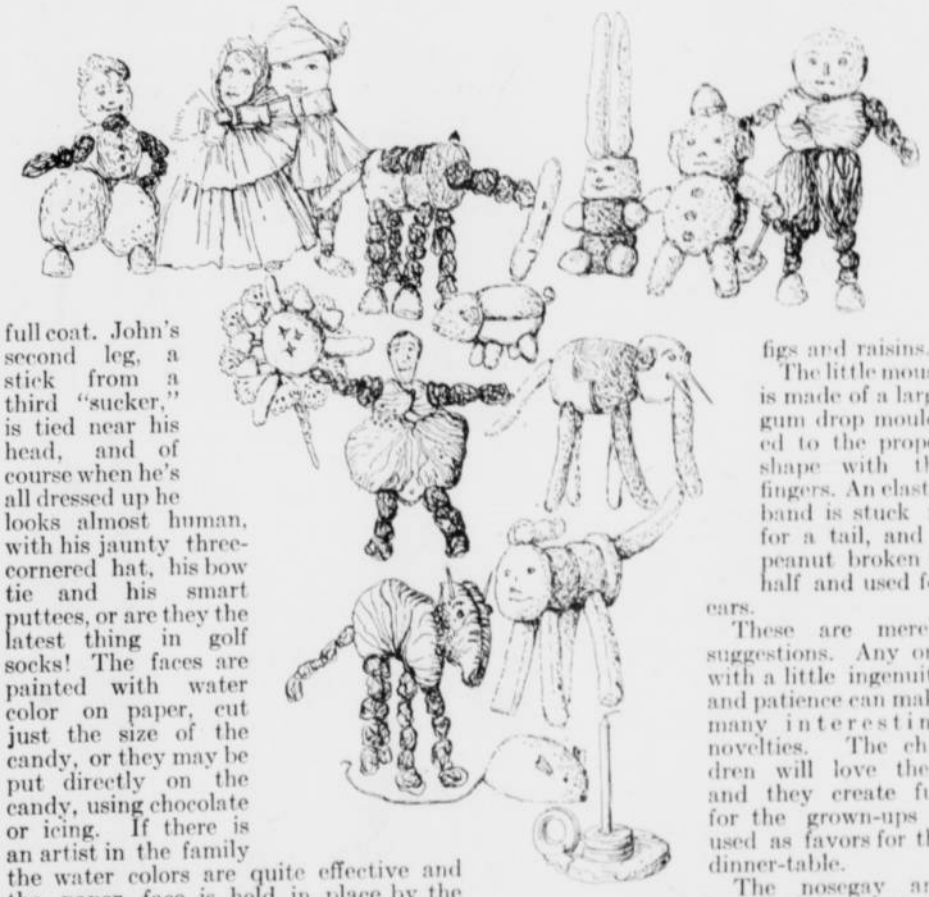
Novelty Candy for Christmas

Some sweet and funny folk that will delight the hearts of children

By Eleanor G. McFadden

A BAKER'S dozen of the funniest candies for the children at Christmas! Some of them might find a place as favors on the Christmas dinner-table, while others might be just the thing to fill that small space in the Christmas stocking, or they might add to the decorations on the tree. All of them are good to eat and easily made.

John and Mary lolly-pops are gayly dressed in crepe paper. Mary wears a rather full cape and a sunbonnet, while John wears riding breeches and a loose, full coat. John's second leg, a stick from a third "sucker," is tied near his head, and of course when he's all dressed up he looks almost human, with his jaunty three-cornered hat, his bow tie and his smart puttees, or are they the latest thing in golf socks! The faces are painted with water color on paper, cut just the size of the candy, or they may be put directly on the candy, using chocolate or icing. If there is an artist in the family the water colors are quite effective and the paper face is held in place by the bonnets.



The policeman, Dutchman and several of the animals are made of gum drops. Specially shaped gum drops for making these animals may be purchased in some candy shops, but if these cannot be procured buy the largest gum drops you can find, cut and mould them into the shapes you require and roll them again in sugar. This is quite easily done if the gum drops are not too old and hard. Toothpicks are used to hold the parts of the body together. The features may be painted on, using melted chocolate or fondant.

The elephant is made of three large gum drops stuck together with toothpicks. Long, thin gum drops form trunk, legs and tail. He has toothpicks for tusks, raisins for ears and a saddle of chocolate.

Spark Plug is made of gum drops also, but his legs and neck are made of small seedless raisins. Small gum drops are added for feet. The pig has a bit of wire twisted in for a tail.

Figs, prunes, dates and nuts can also be used for making novelties of this kind. The illustration shows a little girl with a very full skirt, made by shaping two figs, adding an almond for a head and raisins for legs and arms. She is an edible and altogether charming lady.

The baseball boy is made of figs, dates, raisins and gum drops; and is that other queer animal a donkey, a cow or some prehistoric monster? He, too, is made of figs and raisins.

The little mouse is made of a large gum drop moulded to the proper shape with the fingers. An elastic band is stuck in for a tail, and a peanut broken in half and used for ears.

These are merely suggestions. Any one with a little ingenuity and patience can make many interesting novelties. The children will love them and they create fun for the grown-ups if used as favors for the dinner-table.

The nosegay and candlestick are a little different from all the other "funnys." The old-fashioned nosegay is made of gum drops stuck on pipe cleaners or soft wire. One large gum drop is used as the central flower. Cloves are used for a centre. Small flowers are arranged around the large flower and all are caught in a paper doily. The stems are wound with tinfoil. If you choose pretty colored gum drops, you will have a bouquet that is attractive and altogether sweet.

Use a large mint patty for the base of the candlestick. Put two live savers, one on top of the other, in the middle of the mint, using fondant to stick them together, and one life saver turned on end to form the handle. Then put a tiny wax candle in the life saver, or you may have it entirely edible by using a colored candy stick, if you can get a very tiny one, to represent the candle.

There is far more
MAGIC
BAKING POWDER
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We are offering a wonderful trial assortment arranged in remnant lengths suitable for useful and necessary purposes, such as, ladies' and misses' suit lengths, waist, skirt and dress lengths, also men's shirt lengths; also odd lengths and pieces of all kinds; latest styles, colorings and materials. Money cheerfully refunded if not entirely satisfactory. Price $1.00 postpaid. Big value bundles at $2.00, $3.00 and $5.00

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R-A-D-I-O

Our 64-page illustrated Radio Price List, No. 16, dated November 15, is now ready for mailing. Free upon request.

It lists, among others, our latest Stromberg-Carlson sets, also The Kismet 5-tube set at $55, without accessories. The Kismet uses 201A storage or WD12 dry battery tubes.

Midland Radio Company Limited
BOX 9 REGINA, SASK.

Guide *Classified Ads.* produce quick, satisfactory results

AT THE FIRST SNEEZE
VENO'S LIGHTNING
COUGH SYRUP
SOLD EVERYWHERE
3

special chums to help with the decorating on Christmas Eve, and when all the decorating was done, we finished with a buffet supper. Then the chairs and tables were pushed aside, someone was coaxed, with many sugared compliments, to the piano and soon the old-time waltz tunes sounded, and quadrilles, lancers and polkas, were engaged in by the merriest crowd that ever was. These were the happy, hospitable unconventional days, when guests were guests, in the true sense of the word, and not asked because "we have to have them back," but because it made us happy to have them.

In most houses, too, there was The Christmas Tree, brave in its ornaments of tinsel and candles with rowan berries or cranberries strung on threads and festooned amongst the branches, gilt stars and diamonds (paper) paper-flowers and butterflies, red-cheeked apples and oranges made into Jack-o-Lanterns with candles inside, snowballs (cotton-batting) hung everywhere. There were candles also, and any kind of glittering stuff with powdered glass or something of the kind, scattered over it to look like frost. It was a kindly thought with most hostesses to have a small gift for every guest on the tree.

On Christmas day itself, there was the walk to church in the morning, then the Christmas dinner with the usual Christmas merriment. Out here in the West where everything is so new, we cannot have all these things. On the treeless prairies, the most valiant attempt at greenery we can make often begins and ends with the Christmas tree, but we can all have some decoration, paper bells and festoons of colored paper make the house put on a holiday look. There are none of us so poor either that we cannot have a few of our tried friends as Christmas guests. Therefore, let us be as Christmassy as we can in appearance and very Christmassy indeed at heart. Let us be kind and forgiving in spirit at this time above all others, remembering that we are celebrating the birthday of Him who went about doing good, and so, to one and all—

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year—Mrs. B. G. Todd.

Save the Children Fund

Many of our readers have responded from time to time to the appeal of the British Save the Children Fund, for the purchase of food for the mass of refugees, women and children, forced out of Asia Minor by Turkey, under the treaty of Lausonne, thus creating a human tragedy on an enormous scale. It was hoped that the need for Empire help would have ended by this time, but Mr. Yeigh reports, after a visit to the refugee camps in Greece and in Macedonia, that there are yet 300,000 women and children, in the direst need, and he is appealing therefore for one final effort from the Canadian people.

Contributions may be sent to the head office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Winnipeg.

In cutting up cabbage, I find it a good plan to divide the head into small pieces and to run it through the food-chopper, using the coarse knife. This way of doing it is much easier than shredding it with a knife.—Mrs. H. E. M.

THE DOO DADS

"I'm gonna teach you to control that appetite of yours! You gobble up everything you see—you pig!" It was Nicky Nutt who was doing the loud speaking. He had just arrived at Tiny's stall and saw his pet elephant trying his hardest to reach a carrot that lay on the path. Now Tiny liked carrots like all elephants. He liked them almost as well as peanuts, and he had a terrible appetite. He wanted to eat everything that he could see. So Nicky Nutt decided it was time to teach him a lesson on eating. He wasn't going to pick up that carrot and hand it to his pet elephant. That would be lesson number one. And as he walked away he said: "That big carrot is yours—if you can get it. Heh! Heh!" That was lesson number two. That made Tiny awful mad. It was indeed a bad state of affairs when his good friend Nicky Nutt turned against him. "But we shall see what we shall see about it," he said to himself as he started his brain working. "He has stung me before, and sometimes I've stung him. This will be my time." Now they say that black cats bring a lot of good luck and sometimes bad luck. Tiny was superstitious about cats. He didn't like them—the general run of 'em. But he did like black cats, and at the moment when he was trying to figure out how to reach that carrot with his trunk along comes Mr. Black Cat. Tiny is a quick thinker. "I'll use this tom, believe me, and I'll show Mr. Nicky Nutt whether I'm not to land that juicy carrot for myself." In a jiffy Mr. Cat was swinging in the air, the end of his tail tightly held by Tiny's long trunk. First one swing and then another. It was no joke for Mr. Black Cat but Tiny was having the time of his life. Tiny swung and he swung, and the cat's claws came out from their cozy and downy paws, as each swing made him dizzy-like. Out toward the carrot went Mr. Black Cat. Now a cat will grab almost anything when he thinks he is in danger. This cat grabbed the carrot, thinking perhaps it might help him break away from Tiny's terrible grip. But he thought wrong. Cat and carrot were carried toward Tiny who was now enjoying the fun and smiling broadly. "I guess this will make Nicky Nutt happy, I guess not," he said as he now saw the carrot within his grasp. "Thank you, Mr. Cat," he said as he released the little black animal from his grip and saw him run around the corner as if Fido were after him. "I'll call on you again." In the meantime Nicky Nutt had a bright thought. "I'm gonna eat the carrot right in front of Tiny's face, tee! hee!" So he started back toward Tiny's stall with a bright smile on his face. Flannelfeet, the village policeman, trailed along. "Wonder what the little runt is looking so pleased about," he said to himself as he swung his stick." But Nicky's pleasure was as short lived as the well known snowball that has such a hard time to live in the warm regions. When he got close to Tiny he knew that his pet elephant had outwitted him. Tiny was crunching away at the juicy carrot. How he got it was a mystery to Nicky Nutt, but it was no mystery to Tiny, and the black cat who had by this time disappeared. Tiny believes in having someone help you when you can't help yourself.

A Gentleman Adventurer

Continued from Page 20

The old man tried to glare at her; but the firelight played on her sunny hair and her blue eyes were beginning to dance. He knew if he dared look at her long she would compel him to smile and she would score another victory in the long continued warfare over "Chatake" Melbourne.

He rose abruptly. "A period of starvation is an excellent cure for the overfastidious. We may be forced to try it," he said harshly, and tramped from the room.

"Flora, Flora," faltered the elder lady tearfully. "Why do you persist in arguing with him? It is of no use. You will have to yield in the end."

The girl dropped on the fur rug at Mrs. Murray's feet. The laughing eyes were shadowed. In spite of her gallant bearing she was beginning to be afraid. It was true; everyone yielded to her uncle sooner or later.

"Oh, Adelaide! I wish I were like you and could take any food that my relatives dished up, without questioning."

Adelaide smiled vaguely. She was seldom quite sure what her cousin meant, but she was full of sympathy. Her broad, contented face had been growing more placid and kindly with each passing month. She was finishing her last winter at school, and was to be married the next summer when her father came down to Norway House for her. Adelaide had never seen the man who had been picked out as her future husband, but she did not trouble her sleek black head about the matter. Her father and grandfather would see that he was an officer of the Company, and that was sufficient.

"Indeed, darling, I wish you could see your way to obeying your Uncle," said Mrs. Murray plaintively, stroking Flora's sunny curls. "I really can't see why you should object to Mr. Melbourne," she added, sighing heavily. Flora glanced up at Adelaide, and Adelaide's big black eyes dropped to her folded hands. She was the only one who shared her secret.

"He is such a charming young man," Mrs. Murray was continuing. "He has such good connections, too, and is really a distant relative."

"Just the proper distance," Flora interposed.

"But you will have to do what Grandpapa says," Adelaide whispered, when Flora had taken her up to her bare, chilly bedroom for her wraps. "M'sieu Chevalier, he is so far away."

"He will come back," Flora said, bravely, "and until he does," she added determinedly, "I wouldn't marry Prince Rupert, himself, were he alive today, and asked me."

Adelaide stared from out her enveloping fur hood in wondering admiration.

"But Grandpapa!" She whispered the awesome word fearfully. "He will make you!"

Flora's head came up, her slim shoulders straightened.

"He wouldn't dare! I'd do what Marie Rose did!"

Adelaide shook her head despairingly, and the two girls went down the stairs slowly, their arms around each other.

You will never, never tell, Adelaide?" Flora whispered, as she always did at parting; and Adelaide answered as usual, "Never, never, Flora."

Long after his rebellious young relative had gone to bed, old Chief Factor Murray sat beside his desk, staring into the glowing stove. For the first time in his life he was balked in his plans, and that by a foolish young slip of a girl who did not know her own mind.

Walter Melbourne, he was assured, was the very man for Flora, and there was no doubt that the young man was entirely of the same opinion. Melbourne's half-breed mother was related to the Chief Factor's first wife. The young man was handsome and clever, had been made a Chief Trader at the last meeting of the Council and was on the high road to further promotion. Then he was a nephew of Chief Factor MacNeill, who, in the absence of the Governor of Assiniboia District, had risen to a place of great power among the wintering partners, and even threatened Cameron and the old Family Compact. And that was not all; the young man was closely related to the great Sir James Melbourne, whose voice was a dominating note in the doings of the great Council in London. It was due to his influence that, though Governor McTavish had returned to Fort Garry, Melbourne was placed at the Lower Fort, right next door, as it were, to his enemy, and MacNeil had charge of another very important post. Old Chief Factor Murray's heart swelled as he viewed the prospect before him. The young men had begun to ignore him; now he saw himself restored to his old position of power. With Flora married to Walter he might become the dictator of Rupert's Land. He would found a new reigning House on the ruins of the old Family Compact. He would cause McTavish to wear his Governor's crown uneasily. Yes, he would even reach out and make those tyrants who sat in the seats of the mighty in London tremble in ther comfortable chairs! And now all these high ambitions were in danger if being frustrated by the whim of a foolish girl.

Flora had made it very plain to all, from the day she had ridden along the King's Highway and caught the admiring glance of the handsome newcomer riding up to Fort Garry, that she would have none of Chatake Melbourne. For some mysterious reason she had taken a violent dislike to Chief Factor MacNeill at Fort Garry, and extended it to every one related to him. Her uncle was astounded at her outrageous independence. He had known only the women of his own household, and, so far, to them his wish had been law. His white wife had been quite as subservient as his Assiniboine princess. Flora was something new and incomprehensible in womankind.

He had not the smallest suspicion that her unreasonable stubbornness had anything to do with a certain young apprentice clerk, who used to ride up and down the banks of the Red River, and had suddenly disappeared. His strongest toddy, brewed of an evening when old fellow-officers sat around the fire, could not have produced the absurd notion that his going had meant anything to the niece of retired Chief Factor Murray.

But it was characteristic of Flora that the injustice done to Charles was the one thing needed to place her, with all the warmth of her strong nature, entirely on his side. She was naturally frank and outspoken, and had there been anything she could confess about the Young Chevalier she would have gone straight to her uncle and told him she was going to marry him. Yes, and would have adhered to it, too, should the Red River overflow its banks in consequence and carry them all down to Lake Winnipeg. But the humiliating part was that there was nothing to confess. She shrewdly guessed that the exile would scarcely ask the niece of Chief Factor Murray to marry him, even though his letters left her in no doubt as to his feelings. And sometimes her courage almost failed her as she looked at the long years ahead.

As for Walter Melbourne, he did not despair. Miss Carmichael had repulsed him gently, but unmistakably; but he always got what he wanted sooner or later, he reminded himself, and he would be successful here, if he waited. But he was not idly waiting. He set himself cautiously to discover what was the reason for the girl's indifference, for he noticed that no other man was any more successful than himself. It was not natural that any one so attractive should be so cold and distant to all.

At first he suspected young Sinclair, the junior clerk at the Upper Fort. He was the one young man in the Red River settlement upon whom Miss Carmichael smiled. And at church or social affairs they were always conferring eagerly. So Melbourne set himself to cultivate the unsuspecting Archie. He invited him to the Lower Fort, and loaned him his dogs and his horses. He paid marked attention to Adelaide Simpson, too, whenever she came down to the Lower Fort on a visit to the Ross girls. Adelaide had all the caution of her Indian ancestry, and he learned nothing from her. But, at last, he found the clue through young Sinclair. Archie loved to talk about his friend and rail against MacNeill for his banishment, especially as Melbourne was related to the tyrant. Indeed, they all talked about the Young Chevalier at the Upper Fort! his gaiety, his passion for work, his unfailing generosity. From Dr. Gordon to old Geordie, every one had a word of love and admiration for the banished Prince Charlie.

From Ferguson he heard the story of Marie Rose Cameron, and how she had fled to the forest for love of him. Everyone wondered why the idiot had not married the girl and been promoted instead of taking to the North Pole, so Ferguson declared.

And then Flora herself confirmed his suspicions. It was at a dinner party given by Harry Erskine's parents. Harry had sung some Scottish ballads, while Flora accompanied him on the piano. When he finished with "Will Ye No Come Back Again?" some one recalled young Charles Stuart, the apprentice clerk, who used to be at Fort Garry. Where was he now? Melbourne, watching Miss Carmichael, saw the flush rise to her cheek and the tears to her eyes as she slipped quickly from the piano stool and took refuge beside her aunt. He was almost certain now; subsequent revelatons made the certainty absolute; and, with the quiet thoroughness that characterized all his work, Melbourne set to work to render his rival innocuous.

To be continued next week

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A very handy tool to have around the work bench, especially where much automobile or radio work is done, is a magnetized screwdriver. Take the screw driver and wrap a dozen or so turns of insulated wire around the shank or bit, touch both ends of the wire to the terminals of a 6-volt storage battery for a second or two. This sends a strong current through the wire and the magnetic field set up in the coils magnetizes the screw driver. It is useful for holding small screws to get them started in difficult places, for picking up screws and nails that fall into inaccessible places, and so on. Care should be taken in using this not to get it too close to a watch, as a magnetized watch does not keep good time, and it means a trip to the repair shop to get it demagnetized.

A Fish That Climbs Trees

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Another story which you might find it hard to believe if you have never bought, sold or exchanged anything through a Guide Classified Ad. is the results which have been obtained. Don't you think it would be a good plan to investigate the advantages and cost of this method of marketing?

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FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—$5.60 per inch per week. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost $5.00 each.

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TEN THOUSAND HORSES WANTED TO WORK in the Beaton Hitch. They now can. No lead chains, eveners or pulleys. Perfect equalizer. String out as many as you wish. Sold direct. Send stamp for particulars. Beaton Hitch, Winnifred, Alta. 48-5

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LIVESTOCK

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POULTRY

Various

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, $1.50 to $2.00; pure-bred Wyandottes, special matings, Martin stock, pullets, $1.25 each; cockerels, $2.00 to $2.50. Mrs. Ralph Dancey, Mawer, Sask. 46-4

FOR SALE — PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB Black Minorca cockerels, $1.50 each; pure-bred Bronze turkey hens, $2.50; gobblers, $3.00. F. Saunders, Bladworth, Sask. 47-3

THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS, 300-EGG strain, cockerels, $5.00 each; five, $20; Martin's Dorcas White Wyandottes, $5.00 to $10 each. E. Roy Grant, Telfordville, Alta. 48-4

PURE-BRED WHITE LEGHORNS, BLACK Minorca and Ancona cockerels, Berry strain, $2.00 to $3.00 each. John Smart, Roche Percee, Sask. 48-3

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, POORMAN strain, good exhibition type and color, $4.00, two for $7.00. Mammoth Bronze toms, beauties, $7.00. Mrs. Amon Scott, Laura, Sask.

FROM 46-POUND BRONZE GOBBLER, GOBblers, $8.00; hens, $5.00. Bred-to-lay Plymouth Rock roosters, $3.50; pair, $6.00. Della Roberts, Osborne, Man. 49-3

PURE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKerels, $2.00 and $2.50 each. Pure-bred White Holland toms, $4.50 each. Mrs. F. J. Harris, Neilburg, Sask. 49-3

FOR SALE—ENGLISH LIGHT SUSSEX COCKerels, Single Comb, $2.50 each. Geo. Kendall, Rosebank, Man. 49-2

FOR SALE—SPECKLED SUSSEX COCKERELS. Price $2.00. A. W. Muirhead, Carberry, Man.

FOR SALE—PEARL GUINEAS, $1.00 EACH. Apply G. Morgan, Maymont, Sask.

SELLING—PEARL GUINEA FOWL, $1.00 EACH. Harry Browning, Ogilvie, Man. 49-2

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WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, 300-EGG strain, imported from Ferris day-old chicks, April hatched, $2.50 each. Mrs. Pool, Sidney, Man. 46-6

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WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, FERRIS strain, $2.50; cockerels, direct from Ferris' best egg strain, $5.00; White Wyandottes, $2.00. Frank Farrow, Craigmyle, Alta.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, HATCHED early, $2.00 and $3.00 each. Mrs. John Meikle, Lockwood, Sask.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, FROM pedigreed stock, $2.50. Mrs. Wm. Avison, Fisher Branch, Man. 48-2

PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKerels, from Tom Barron strain, heavy layers, $2.00 W. R. Mickleborough, RR 1, Regina, Sask. 49-3

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THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS, 300-EGG strain; cockerels half price now. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 41-1

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BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, $2.00 J. W. Cornelson, Cabri, Sask.

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SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels, $2.00, extra good. Martens Bros., Hearne, Sask.

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BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, M.A.C. AND Stacy's pedigreed hatchings. State preference. All selected birds. $4.00 each. John H. Otto, Rosetsle, Man. 48-5

BARRED ROCKS, FROM BRED-TO-LAY GOVernment inspected stock, quick sale, cockerels, $2.00. Mrs. C. L. Ausmus, Eston, Sask. 48-3

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PURE-BRED, NICELY BARRED ROCK COCKerels, good strain, $2.00 each. R. H. Cameron, Tyvan, Sask. 49-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, M.A.C. STRAIN, $2.00 each. Mrs. Drummond, Holland, Man.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, $2.50. John Bule, Wawanesa, Man. 48-3

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SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, extra heavy, University stock. Young toms, weighing 20 to 22 pounds, price $8.00; hens, $5.00. Mrs. Clifford Hersey, Drumheller, Alta. 49-3

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PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, $6.00, $8.00; hens, $4.00. Mrs Kidgell, Cartwright, Man. 49-2

PURE BRONZE TOMS, 20 TO 24 POUNDS, $6.00; hens, $3.50; three for $9.00. Craig, Dilke, Sask.

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, toms, $5.00; hens, $3.50. Splendid birds. Mrs T. H. Glencross, Kandahar, Sask.

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GANDERS, $5.00. Satisfaction or money back. George McKenzie, Kinley, Sask.

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SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, from imported stock, May hatch, toms, $7.00; hens, $4.00. Martens Bros., Hearne, Sask.

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PURE BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, $6.00; HENS, $4.00. Mrs. Chas. Phipps, Forgan, Sask. 49-6

SELLING — THREE GOLDBANK BRONZE toms, $5.00 each. A. Potratz, Herschel, Sask.

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COCKERELS, LARGE, HEALTHY, VIGOROUS, well matured, $3.00 each; two for $5.00. Highest laying ancestry. 25 years. White Wyandotte exclusively. Thos. Lund, Stonewall, Man. 47-3

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PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANdotte cockerels from R.O.P. males, $2.50 each. A. Allen, Kelloe, Man.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, MARTIN'S strain, $3.00 each; two for $5.00. Mrs. R. Clark, Isabella, Man. 49-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, laying strain, $3 each, two for $5.00. Wm. J. Patterson, Ettington, Sask. 49-9

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKerels, premier strain, $3.00 each; pair, $5.00. H. H. Keys, Keystown, Sask. 49-9

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This is the **best season** of the year **for advertising** Pullets, Cockerels, Turkeys and Geese, Wolfhounds, Gas Engines, Breeding Stock and young stock in Cattle, Sheep and Swine, Pet Stock, Cordwood and Miscellaneous Articles. Wise farmers are also starting to advertise their Seed Grain.

FOR RATES AND OTHER INFORMATION—SEE TOP OF THIS PAGE

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKerels, $2.00 each. D. Gow, Miniota, Man.

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OATS FOR SALE. W. GREER, LASHBURN, Sask. 47-10

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FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunity to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climatic conditions ideal. Crop failures unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes, so a steady market is assured. Schools are established by the Department of Education where there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line at half rates to intending settlers. These government lands are open for pre-emption or purchase on easy terms as low as $2.50 per acre with 16 years to pay. Full information from R. O. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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MISCELLANEOUS

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LUMBER—SPRUCE AND TAMARAC. WRITE us for prices before placing your order. Direct from mill to farmer at rock bottom prices. Anderson and Blaine, Makinak, Man. 49-6

LUMBER, SHINGLES, CEDAR FENCE POSTS, cordwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

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For sale to close estate, beautiful Heintzman Player-Piano, with bench and 60 rolls music. Cost, when new, over $1,100. In good condition, positively must be sold. An offering at bargain price.

CASH OR TERMS

G. F. CHIPMAN

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG

BAND INSTRUMENTS, VIOLINS, CORNETS, saxophones, mandolins, banjos, guitars. Send for our catalogue and bargain list of used band instruments. The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. Ltd., 421 McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg.

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TOM THUMB CHERRIES YIELDED A FULL crop in 1925, others failed, $1.25 each. Macdonald rhubarb, 75c. Catalog. Boughen Nurseries, Valley River, Man.

OPTOMETRISTS

"SAVE YOUR SIGHT." J. F. TULLOCH, OPtometrist, Henry Birks & Sons Ltd., Winnipeg. 40-13

PERSONAL

ARE YOU A WRITER? WE GIVE EXPERT analysis and suggestions regarding markets for stories. The Writers' Institute, 401 Lombard Bldg., Winnipeg. 48-8

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FREE — RADIO CATALOGUE, FEATURING Westinghouse sets. Also full line of parts, etc. The Electric Shop Ltd., Saskatoon. 40-13

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BARGAIN PARCEL, $1.50. LARGE BUNDLE quilt patches, $1.00. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

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BE A RAILROAD TELEGRAPHER—YOUNG man, look ahead to your future. Train now as telegrapher or station agent. New term, January 4, 1926. Free prospectus. Western Telegraph School, Dept. G, 282 Main St., Winnipeg. 49-5

LEARN DANCING, $5.00. Prof. Scott, Winnipeg. 40-26

SITUATIONS VACANT

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY

have a number of good territories now open for energetic and intelligent men, to

RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS

Now is the time to get ready for fall business. Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

COULD YOU SELL A $35 SUIT FOR $23.75? Our made-to-measure suits at $23.75 sold direct to consumer are real $35 values. Experienced salesmen are immediately impressed with the possibilities of our line. Even if you have no selling experience, our complete instructions will enable you to succeed. Write at once for particulars and tell us about yourself. Free samples and highest commissions paid. The Barton Tailoring Company, Dept. 32, P.O. Box 241, Montreal. 49-4

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL HARDY STOCK of "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Large list of hardy varieties recommended by Western Experimental Stations. Highest commissions, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Start now at best selling time. Stone and Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 42-9

FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN—BEGINNERS, $150-$250. Which position? Railway Association, Box 28, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 45-5

SOLICITORS — PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

BARR, STEWART, JOHNSTON AND CUMMING, barristers, solicitors, notaries. General solicitors for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1819 Cornwall Street, Regina, Sask.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE AND SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

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E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 318 MAIN ST., Winnipeg. We buy raw furs and game heads.

WESTERN TAXIDERMISTS, 183 NOTRE DAME East, Winnipeg. Lowest prices in West. 49-5

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Manitoba. 39-5

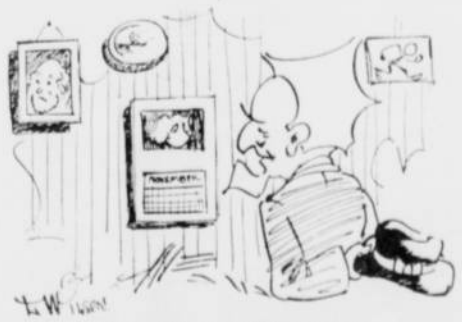
TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO—"REGALIA" brand. We have tobacco that will suit anyone. Rouge, Havana, Connecticut, 45c.; Spread Leaf, 50c.; Rouge, Quesnel, Haubourg, 65c.; Quesnel, Perfum d' Italie, 75c.; Spread Leaf, 85c. per pound, postpaid. Richard and Belliveau Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.

[Continued on next page

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



Too Many Pictures

McDougal's home is cluttered with pictures everywhere, with pictures in the parlor and pictures by the stair, with pictures hung at random above each lamp and chair. "The Blue Boy," cheaply printed, and wrinkled in his frame, is chumming with a windmill, and ducks and other game, with Mrs. Potter Palmer of early beauty fame. Above the Coliseum there sits the Prince of Wales, who courts a yard of pansies with ribbons on their tails, there's lanky Bob Fitzsimons, whose posture never fails. Strung up above "The Spinet" is Washington and Lee, and "Autumn," with her basket is down beside "The Sea," while "Boys With Fish" are standing beneath a painted tree. There are some ninety pictures sown broadcast on the wall between the dormer window where Ruth is playing ball, and Ma McDougal's rocker where Maude is in her stall. Six calendars with pictures of Casey at the Bat, and Noah's Ark suspended on Mount of Ararat, of Andrew Jackson sporting a cane and chimney hat, are hanging in the kitchen above the granite sink, to give a touch of color to "Baby Stuart." I think, or sweeten up the water where Pharaoh's horses drink! By jingo, such a nightmare, a fellow's home can be when cheap and scattered pictures are all a man can see, when common sense is lacking and taste is on a spree! By crickets, I'd go crazy, I'd need a padded stall, if I should spend a winter in poor McDougal's hall and view the crazy patch-work on that disfigured wall!

MISCELLANEOUS

TRAPPING SUPPLIES

OUT-O-SITE SNARES HOLD COYOTES AND foxes where other snares fail is what trappers everywhere write me. Why use awkward, clumsy ways of snaring when Out-o-Sites are so easily set anywhere and light to carry on trap line? Prices, delivered, $1.00 for three; $7.00 for 25; $12 for 50; $20 per 100. Ernest Malin, Fertile, Sask.

TYPEWRITERS

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, GUARANTEED REbuilt typewriters with prices mailed free upon request. Cleaning and repairing done promptly. Also agents for new Royal, Corona Portable and Hammond Typewriters. The Hammond Type-Writer Agency, 247 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

PRODUCE

LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY WANTED

SHIP to us to obtain best results

Turkeys, No. 1, 12 lbs. and over, 22-23c; 8-12 lbs. 20-21c

Chickens, 5½ lbs. and over, 20-22c; 4-5½ lbs., 17-18c; under 4 lbs. 16c

Hens, No. 1, 6 lbs. and over, 18-19c; 4-6 lbs. 14-17c

Ducks and Geese Highest Market Price

4c per lb. more for Dressed Poultry than prices quoted above for live. All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until December 25. Cash payments. Write for crates if required.

ROYAL PRODUCE CO.
97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY WANTED

Ship to us for good service and best results.

Turkeys, No. 1, 12 lbs. and over, 22-23c; 9-12 lbs., 18-19c; under 9 lbs. 16c

Chickens, No. 1, 5 lbs. and over, 20-22c; 4-5 lbs. 18-19c

Fat Hens, over 6 lbs, 18-20c; good condition, 4-6 lbs. 15-17c

Ducks and Geese Highest Market Prices Paid

Dressed Poultry from 4c to 5c above live weight. Chickens and Turkeys only. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates on request

PREMIER PRODUCE CO., 124 Robinson St., Winnipeg, Man.

Our high prices on poultry, which are guaranteed until December 25, are still holding good, as quoted in our ad. of the Christmas issue.

RELIABLE PRODUCE CO.
317 STELLA AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

TOBACCO

Choice Canadian-grown Virginia flue-cured and Kentucky natural leaf tobacco at 30 to 80 cents per pound. A three-pound package of samples sent postpaid to any address in Canada for $1.50. Six-pound package $2.50. Money refunded if dissatisfied.

RUTHVEN CO-OPERATIVE TOBACCO EXCHANGE RUTHVEN, ONT.

Future for Cantaloupes

On May 2, 1924, I received watermelon and cantaloupe seed from The Guide to test out. The first season, 1924, was unsuccessful. I followed the growing system outlined by W. R. Leslie, superintendent, Experimental Farm, Morden, but I am sure it is not the system for our locality. The method I tried and had success with was planting the seed in individual tins in the house about the first week in April. Then when all danger of frost had passed (first week in June) splitting the tin and taking out the plant and earth without disturbing the roots and setting in the garden prepared for them. This was the method I used this year, but I will have to try it out again next season before I can say for sure if it will succeed.

I did not have any success with the watermelons. They are very slow growing and too tender being killed by frost on August 25, which didn't touch the cantaloupe growing beside them.

Of the three varieties of cantaloupes, Miller's Cream, Extra Early Osage and Early Knight, all were very good, early and of excellent flavor, size of fruit being about six to eight inches long by four inches in diameter, and ready to cut by September 11. We had 21 cantaloupes from four vines.

I also grew some Hackensack musk melons which did very well and were heavy fruiters.

Both watermelons (which were a failure) and cantaloupes were set out in garden June 8 and fruit was ready to cut September 11.

Next year I hope to have better success. Bush fruits and strawberries do very well here, and I believe apples and plums will in time, as I am sure the climate is gradually changing.—A. J. Blackwell, Lloydminster, Sask.

Must Have a Kick

I was all broken down and wore out. I took one bottle of Aunt Lou Tonic and I fell like a new person.

Please send me 6 more bottles of Aunt Lou Tonic.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. Ozie Crawford, Patter, Ark.

—From an ad. in the Winnsboro (La.) Star-Reporter.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton.

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Soldier Settlement

The Editor.—Referring to a conversation he had in France with a wounded soldier, Will Crooks, M.P., said:

"I gathered my feelings up, as it were, and kneeling down beside the stretcher, I said 'How do you feel, son?'" "All right," replied the soldier. "I think I will be all right, don't you?" "I am sure you will be all right," I said. "How long is it since you were hurt?" "Four days," he replied. "But I will be better when I get my clothes off, won't I?" I turned round; I could not look the man in the face. I said to myself: "What have I done that he should give all that life is worth to fight for me? Is bread a little dearer? Are taxes a little higher? Tea a little dearer? And life a little worse? My God, you can never repay these men for what they have done for us."

Lady Oxford's and Lord Asquith's letter in the Weekly Times, of October 29, must make us stop and consider seriously these words of Mr. Crook's.

Memorials in almost every town—to whom?

Around the corner a notice of a sale by the Soldiers' Settlement Board—of whom?

We put these returned men on their farms when everything we bought for them was at the highest figure of the boom. We ask them to repay us when the financial bubble has burst.

I turn round; I cannot look these men in the face. "My God, you can never repay these men for what they have done for us." And we tell them to pay or get out.

Lady Oxford asks, "Is the memorial spirit to be in the gun or the cross?" We Canadians have done one better. We have followed the gun our soldiers carried in the war with a financial cross for our living soldiers that returned. Is this also a memorial? For the honor of Canada, let us accept their cross and let them go free.

"Now their fighting days are finished and
some are coming back,
But they don't fit in as easy as of yore;
They have learned to shout and parry,
they can meet and beat attack,
But they cannot do the things they
did before;
They could hold the broken trenches in
the high explosive rain,
They did'nt mind the danger—they
didn't mind the pain;
They were in it for the finish—now
they're coming back again,
And they're hoping for a welcome at
the door.
There are those who didn't muster when
they heard the bugles play,
Though they claimed to feel the
patriotic flame,
They couldn't have their business, and
it's not for us say
That they didn't do their part to play
the game;
But the soldier is returning, minus eye, or
lung, or limb;
He is back from war's abysses, though
he tottered on the brim,
He saved his blooming country: Will his
country now save him?
Or will it drown its glory in its shame?"

Jas. Browne, Neudorf, Sask.

The Political Situation

The Editor.—The last election is an outstanding example of what political impulses fostered by electioneering will lead to. Through this process the unthinking electorate are swayed without logical reasons. The fact that none of the contending parties have secured a majority has on the part of the Liberals given rise to overtures and promises to the Progressives in hope of securing enough support to be able to carry on the government. It is indeed a very humiliating position assumed by Mr. King in view of his statements during the recent tour through the West "that voting for Progressives was a waste of effort." Yet, the fact now is that the Progressives hold the most strategetic position.

In the overtures much is made of the fact that both Liberals and Progressives stand committed to a policy of tariff reductions. Some seems to be very hopeful. Even The Guide, the chief organ of the Progressive party states "there is reason to believe he (King) will be assured sufficient votes to support his ministry and policy." But the fact that the Liberals have only secured 100 seats. And the further fact that it requires 123 votes to have a majority, will require the support of 23 out of 24 Progressives. Then, besides there are many issues of far greater importance than the tariff, upon which there is vast difference of opinions between Liberals and Progressives. Furthermore, Mr. King's and the Liberal party's past record proves to be everything except reliable in regard to pledges and promises. Therefore in view of these facts the confidence and hopefulness expressed in The Guide's editorial is far fetched.

Then again if the Progressives are composed of individuals susceptible to overtures and political trading then other possibilities must be considered. Mr. Meighen and the Conservative party might through promise of change of policy or other inducements make appeal for support with even greater chances of success. All he needs is five more supporters to be able to carry on.

There is, however, a third alternate by which an immediate election can be avoided. The Liberals and the Conservatives may well fraternize and form a coalition government. They represent the same interests. Of course it is true that such action would have a tendency to expose and eliminate the sham from politics, through which the people so far have been so successfully deluded and divided. But it is only a matter of time until political alignments based on economic necessity will force such action. Therefore why not take that step now?

If the Progressives do not wish to become mere pawns in the political game they must preserve their identity. It is proper to co-operate in support of beneficient and constructive legislation. But to pledge themselves to support the government, whether Liberal or Conservative, would be equal to voluntary political suicide.

In the event of an immediate election the political line up may be greatly altered. High protection Liberals may join the Conservatives, and wavering Progressives the Liberals. Moreover, it is quite possible that in constituencies contested by outstanding Progressives, i.e., Gingerites, that the Liberals and the Conservatives may join forces by nominating some individual agreeable to both. In the face of such conditions it becomes our duty as electors to select and nominate our very best material. The indications from the last election shows that Gingerites succeed best. Experience also demonstrates that success can only be attained through our own efforts. Therefore organize and unite to elect real Progressives in the forthcoming election.

Fellow farmers, remember that success depends on you.—Carl Axelson, Bingville, Alta.

The Survivors and the Slain

Continued from Page 7

and Protectionist Liberal; Miss Agnes Macphail, Independent Progressive, who owes her re-election to consistent and conscientious application to the answering of correspondence from her constituents, and "Eddie" Lapierre, of Nipissing, who won his seat on a recount.

Graham and His Foil

A few of the ministers who went down to defeat in Ontario will never be missed. But apart entirely from the defeat of Premier King, in North York, by Herbert Lennox, it may seem to be a matter for regret that Hon. George P. Graham, should go down to disaster at the hands of E. J. Gott, who on a certain occasion was dismissed from the Civil Service, and who has no particular ability with which to distinguish himself.

By the way the Conservative party in the coming parliament will have both a "Gott" and a "Kaiser" on its side. Dr. T. E. Kaiser, defeated O. L. Clifford, famous livestock man in South Ontario.

A number of old faces from Ontario will be back in the House. But there will be little new ability of an outstanding character, and some which, by reason of religion and racial intolerance, could well have been left at home.

It is a loss to the House that men, in many cases of divergent views as to the best means of keeping Confederation together but united on the question of doing so, such as Raymond, of Brantford, gentleman and scholar; Good, of Brant, whose physical strength was not equal to his legislative ideals; Chevrier, of Ottawa, who ruined his legal practice in the interests of the Civil Service; and others, were beaten in their counties, while Garland, of Carleton, Church of Northwest Toronto, Bristol, of Toronto East, and others less nationally interested were elected. The Dominion cannot afford to lose men who are conscientious and consistent according to their own lights.

It would be a work of superrogation to include in the article any analysis of the results in Western Canada. In Eastern Canada they are regarded as more or less of an indication that politics are gradually getting back to the two-party system which may or may not be a good thing for the public at large. Robert Forke is one of four leaders to be returned. Mr. Meighen is another. Neither can carry on government, but both, it may be said, are welcome back. The faces of Crerar, formerly of Marquette, of Hudson, formerly of South Winnipeg, of Hoey, of Springfield, and McConica, of Battleford, of Sales, of Saltcoats, and of others, will be missed, for all these and several beside made their mark on Canadian politics. On the government side, Hon. Messrs. Stewart and Motherwell are back again with increased membership behind them from both Saskatchewan and Alberta. On the other hand, the "Gingerite" group will be able to muster Garland, of Bow River; Gardiner, of Acadia; Coote, of Macleod; Spencer, of Battle River; Bird, of Nelson; Campbell, of Mackenzie; Ward, of Dauphin, and (probably) Miss Macphail, of East Grey.

The most notable Conservative gains in the West are those attained in South Winnipeg, by Hon. Robert Rogers; and in West Calgary, by Hon. R. B. Bennett. Both are ambitious men; both are former members of government. The questions being asked at Ottawa today is, "Are not both aspirants for the position of leader?" and "Will either of them be satisfied to act as lieutenants of Mr. Meighen?"

The configuration of the new parliament will be vastly different to that of the old.

Co-op. Buffalo Elevator

The "Co-op's" 1,100,000 bushel terminal transfer elevator at Buffalo, N.Y., was officially opened Wednesday afternoon, December 2. The steamer, "A. D. MacBeth" loaded with grain from Port Arthur, started unloading operations early in the afternoon and the mechanism of the elevator proved perfect. Among those present at opening ceremonies were: Hon. J. A. Maharg, president of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited.

As the huge plant went into operation the Canadian and American flags were raised. The "Co-op." is the first Canadian grain-handling organization to enter into the physical handling of grain on the other side of the International border. The bringing into operation of the Buffalo terminal elevator completes the company's link of grain-handling facilities which now provides the Saskatchewan farmer with a complete grain-handling organization from the Saskatchewan farm to the overseas market, owned and controlled by the agriculturists of this province.

The site, purchased from the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, being the most southerly portion of this company's water lot holdings, it adjoins the extensive freight and storage trackage and yards of this railway, who have also provided ample and additional storage and switching trackage for the elevator, sufficient to not only handle present business, but to take care of considerable future extensions. The company's property has a frontage of 400 feet and extends out into the lake some 1,400 feet to the harbor line, in all approximately 13 acres, giving sufficient area for ultimate additions to the present plant up to 4,000,000 bushels capacity.

Russia Forbids Exports

According to the Northwestern Miller, a press dispatch from Riga, on November 28, stated that further exportation of grain by Russia has been prohibited by the Soviet government. Russia is reported to have over-estimated its crop by 3,500,000 tons. Prices are so hight that 70 provincial exchanges have been ordered to curtail operations to a minimum, making only enough purchases to supply the interior market. It was stated that the crops this year would allow the export of approximately 1,000,000 tons, but that the peasants are hiding their reserve supplies to ensure against a possible crop failure in the north.

The dispatch stated that the commissar of finance had declared that the government, in announcing its export program, had failed to consider the crop failure last year, when the country was forced to import grain to save itself from famine.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., December 4, 1925.

WHEAT—Market has been generally strong throughout, with big buying of wheat in all positions and particularly for shipment before navigation closes. France has bought fairly large quantities of wheat, both in store and en route, and the demand during the past week has never been excelled since the crop movement started. It is true the buying has not all been of good class on account of the speculative element taking the long side of the market in a large way, and it is possible that the market may run into some liquidation at a later date. Meanwhile, however, the situation is fairly strong and offerings are not burdensome. Argentine news has undoubtedly created an urgent desire on the part of some overseas purchasers to get some good Canadian wheat before the close of navigation here, and this is the basic cause of all the strength here at the present time. Coarse grains have advanced fractionally in proportions, but the demand for oats and barley cannot be compared with wheat demand. Barley of high grades has started to move East for winter storage, but sales apparently have been light so far. With the oats the odd car coming forward is being merchandized without effecting the market very much. There is considerable buying of oats on an investment basis at the moment.

FLAX—Fairly firm, with some advance today on fair class of buying. Offerings are well cared for, but demand is not urgent as witness the cash flax at nearly carrying charges to May delivery.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur
November 30 to December 5, inclusive

Date	OATS 2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	BARLEY 3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	FLAX 1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
Nov. 30	49⅞	43⅞	42⅜	41⅞	39⅞	61	56¼	54⅛	52	224¼	220¼	209¼	89½
Dec. 1	51	44	43	42	40¾	62⅛	57⅛	55⅜	53⅛	224¾	220¾	209¾	92⅜
2	48⅞	43⅞	42⅝	41⅞	40⅞	63¼	58¼	56¼	53¾	224¾	220¾	209¾	92⅜
3	50⅛	46⅞	45⅛	44⅞	43⅛	66	61	59¼	56¾	227⅞	223¼	212¾	97⅛
4	49	45½	44	43¼	42	65	60½	58¾	56¼	230	226	215	97
5	50	46½	45	44¼	43	65⅞	61⅞	59⅞	57⅛	234	230	219	100
Week Ago	46	44⅛	44	42	39¾	61⅞	56⅞	55⅛	52⅞	225¼	221¼	210	89
Year Ago	60	56¾	56¾	54¾	47⅞	85¼	79½	74⅞	73⅞	235¼	231⅞	215¼	129¼

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Nov. 30 to Dec. 5, inclusive.

	Nov. 30	Dec. 1	2	3	4	5	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
Dec.	146½	153⅞	152⅞	160⅜	159¼	162	144⅛	161⅝
May	149½	155¾	154½	161½	158¾	162⅝	146⅞	167¼
July	147⅞	155⅛	152½	159⅞	156	159	145⅞	165½
Oats—								
Dec.	45⅞	46	45⅞	48⅛	47	48	45	59¾
May	48½	49⅞	40¼	51¾	50⅝	51⅝	48⅛	64¾
July	49¼	49⅞	50⅝	52⅞	51¼	52¼	48⅞	65⅛
Barley—								
Dec.	61	66⅛	63¼	66	65	65⅞	61⅝	84½
May	64¾	62⅛	67¼	70½	69⅛	69⅞	64⅛	89⅞
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flax—								
Dec.	224¼	224¾	224¾	227⅞	230	234	225	235¼
May	232⅛	233½	234¼	235¾	239⅝	244	233	244⅝
July	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....
Rye—								
Dec.	89½	92½	92½	97	97	100	89	129¼
May	96	98⅞	98	103	102	105½	95	135⅝
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....

CASH WHEAT

Nov. 30 to Dec. 5, inclusive.

Nov.	30	Dec. 1	2	3	4	5	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N	152	159⅛	156⅞	167⅛	165¾	168	152	165⅝
2 N	148½	155⅛	152⅞	162⅞	161¼	164	149	159⅝
3 N	145½	152⅞	151⅞	160⅞	159¼	162	146	153⅞
4	140½	147⅞	146⅞	155⅛	154¼	157	136¼	144⅝
5	123½	131⅞	131⅞	139⅝	139¼	143	119½	136⅝
6	106½	113⅞	112⅞	120⅝	119¾	122	104⅛	123⅞
Feed	96½	103⅞	103⅞	...	...	...	94⅛	101⅝

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed December 4 as follows: December 2d higher at 13s 4d; March 2d higher at 12s 10d per 100 lbs. Exchange, Canadian funds quoted ⅜c higher at $4.83. Worked out in bushels and Canadian currency, Liverpool close was: December $1.93; March $1.86.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, $1.72⅛ to $1.91⅛; No. 1 northern, $1.72⅛ to $1.73⅛; No. 2 dark northern, $1.69⅛ to $1.88⅛; No. 2 northern, $1.69⅛ to $1.71⅛; No. 3 dark northern, $1.64⅛ to $1.85⅛; No. 3 northern, $1.64⅛ to $1.69⅛. Winter wheat—Montana No. 1 dark hard, $1.69⅛ to $1.91⅛; No. 1 hard, $1.68⅛ to $1.75⅛. Minnesota and South Dakota No. 1 hard, $1.68⅛ to $1.75⅛; No. 1 hard, $1.66⅛ to $1.73⅛. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, $1.46⅛ to $1.57⅛; No. 1 durum, $1.41⅛ to $1.50⅛; No. 2 amber, $1.42⅛ to $1.55⅛; No. 2 durum, $1.40⅛ to $1.48⅛; No. 3 amber, $1.39⅛ to $1.52⅛; No. 3 durum, $1.38⅛ to $1.46⅛. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 80¾c to 83¾c; No. 3 yellow, 76¾c to 78¾c; No. 4 yellow, 66¾c to 69¾c; No. 2 mixed, 71¾c to 76¾c; No. 3 mixed, 66¾c to 69¾c; No. 4 mixed, 62¾c to 64¾c. Oats—No 2 white, 39⅞c to 40⅜c; No. 3 white, 38⅛c to 39⅜c; No. 4 white, 36⅜c to 38⅜c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 64c to 65c; medium to good, 59c to 63c; lower grades, 52c to 58c. Rye—No. 2, 97¾c to 98¾c. Flax—No. 1 flaxseed, $2.63 to $2.65.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow reports the sale of 500 Canadian cattle. Prices ranged from 9½c to 11½c per lb., live weight, according to weight and quality. Twenty-eight Canadian bulls sold from 7½c to 9c. Scotch baby beef topped at 16½c to 17c, while prime quality sold at 15½c, and heavies from 13½c to 14c. Sales of Irish cattle at Glasgow amounted to 1,200 head. Best quality brought 11½c, good from 10½c to 11c, and plain grades from 9½c down to 8½c.

There were 1,260 Canadians sold at Birkenhead. Steers made from 18½c to 20c in sink (dressed weight including offal). Cows 13c to 14c. Bulls 11c to 12c. There were also 4,500 Irish cattle offered. These ranged from 18c to 19c per lb.

Offerings of Canadian beef at London totalled 450 dressed sides. Medium quality sold at 16½c and choice up to 18c under a slow demand.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

United Livestock Growers Limited, report as follows for the week ending December 4, 1925:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 16,964; hogs, 9,893; sheep, 1,261. Last week: Cattle, 20,011; hogs, 10,973; sheep, 1,219.

Both the cattle and hog run during the past week shows a decrease over the previous week, cattle prices in a general way can be quoted quite steady and in spots a shade stronger. All cattle of export weight and quality continue in keen demand at prices which look pretty high considering the cost of shipping. Prime butcher steers, especially those on the fancy order suitable for the Christmas trade, also find an exceedingly ready outlet. Prime butcher cows and heifers are also in good demand at prices that look a full 25c higher than last week. The stocker and feeder trade is also exceedingly active, especially on the good quality dehorned kinds. In a general way export steers can be quoted up to $7.50, with really choice ones as high as $7.75. Prime butcher steers have a top of about $7.00, the majority of them selling between $6.00 and $6.50. Choice export cows $4.75 with a few odd ones at $5.00. Choice export heifers $5.50 to $6.00, medium qualities $4.50 to $5.00. Choice dehorned feeder steers from $4.50 to $5.50, depending on weight and quality. Lightweight stockers $4.00 to $4.50 also depending on quality.

The hog market continues to be very unsettled. There are very few hogs on the market at time of writing, barely enough to constitute a market, thick smooths being quoted at from $11 to $11.15 with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select bacons. The run of sows is very light, both No. 1 and No. 2 sows continue to be weighed up at the same price. Shop hogs also being weighed up at thick smooth grades. There are no feeders coming forward of any kind and what few there are sell very close to thick smooth price.

In the sheep and lamb section prices can be quoted about steady with last week, best lambs selling up to $11, with the common kinds from $8.00 to $9.50, fair to good sheep from $5.00 to $7.00.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	$7.00 to $7.50
Prime butcher steers	5.50 to 6.50
Good to choice steers	5.00 to 6.00
Medium to good steers	4.50 to 5.00
Common steers	2.50 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers, fleshy	4.75 to 5.50
Medium feeders	3.50 to 4.25
Common feeder steers	2.50 to 3.00
Good stocker steers	3.50 to 4.25
Medium stockers	3.00 to 3.50
Common stockers	2.00 to 2.25
Choice butcher heifers	5.00 to 5.50
Fair to good heifers	3.50 to 4.50
Medium heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Stock Heifers	2.50 to 3.25
Choice butcher cows	3.75 to 4.75
Fair to good cows	3.00 to 4.00
Cutter cows	1.75 to 2.25
Breedy stock cows	2.00 to 2.50
Canner cows	1.00 to 1.50
Choice springers	50.00 to 60.00
Common Springers	20.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves	5.50 to 7.00
Choice heavy calves	3.50 to 4.50
Common calves	2.00 to 3.00
Heavy bull calves	2.50 to 3.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Receipts for the week ending November 28 were 160 cases. The market is steady with dealers quoting country shippers, extras 65c, firsts 55c, seconds 32c to 33c. Jobbing fresh extras 70c to 72c, firsts 56c; seconds 35c. Storage extras 46c, firsts 42c, seconds 34c. Poultry: Receipts show an increase for the week, live springs 12c to 19c, fowl 9c to 14c, roosters 6c, ducks 11c, geese 10c, turkeys 15c to 22c. Dressed springs 15c to 26c, fowl 13c to 19c, roosters 9c, ducks 14c, geese 12c, turkeys 22c to 28c.

SASKATCHEWAN—Eggs: The egg situation remains unchanged from the past week with practically no fresh stocks arriving. Storage stocks are moving freely. Dealers quoting country points, extras 45c, firsts 40c, seconds 25c. Jobbing storage extras 44c to 45c, firsts 42c, seconds 35c. Poultry: Receipts are increasing and turkeys are beginning to move more freely. Regina reports that turkey receipts are still below normal and prices have stiffened as a result, with dealers paying 12c to 18c for No. 1 live birds and 19c to 26c dressed according to weight, other lines of poultry reflect no change of prices. North Battleford on the other hand states that the turkey crop will exceed previous expectations and a substantial quantity is being brought in at live 14c to 18c, and dressed 16c to 24c.

CALGARY—Eggs: Market conditions are unchanged. Jobbing storage extras $12.90 per case, firsts $12 and seconds $9.90. Poultry: Poultry is moving freely with live turkeys quoted at 19c, 17c and 14c, old toms 13c. Dressed turkeys 25c, 23c and 20c, old toms 19c.

EDMONTON—Eggs: The egg market is steady with local fresh very scarce. Dealers quotations to country shippers, extras 55c, firsts 50c. Jobbing fresh extras 65c, firsts 60c. Storage demand is good with jobbing extras 45c, firsts 40c, seconds 35c. Poultry: Receipts are light, live chickens 14c, fowl 12c, turkeys 19c, no change, dressed turkeys 25c.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian baled bacon 122s to 126s per 112 lbs. (26½c to 27½c), boxes 122s to 126s, (26½c to 27½c). American, 118s to 120s (25½c to 26c). Irish, 130s to 140s (28½c to 30½c). Danish 130s (28½c). A rapid advance in the price of Danish has checked demand and this is causing a reaction. Supplies of boxed bacon were small and prices firm. Danish killings estimated at 63,000 head.

When you drink BOVRIL you drink BEEF

Ship Your Grain *to* UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Bank of Hamilton Chambers, Winnipeg — *Lougheed Building,* Calgary

GET THE FULLEST POSSIBLE PROTECTION

POULTRY LIVE AND DRESSED

Ship now at these good prices. We are handling enormous quantities and promise you first-class service:

Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg	Live Poultry Per lb.	Dressed Poultry Per lb.
Turkeys, No. 1, over 13 lbs.	24-25c	30-31c
Turkeys, 11-13 lbs.	22-23c	26-27c
Turkeys, 9-11 lbs.	19-20c	24-25c
Chickens, over 5 lbs.	20c	25-26c
Chickens, 4-5 lbs.	17-18c	22-23c
Fowl, over 5 lbs.	15-16c	19-20c
Fowl, 4-5 lbs.	12-13c	16-17c
Ducks	13c	15c
Geese, over 12 lbs.	12c	14c

DRESSED POULTRY must be dry plucked, bled through the mouth. Heads and feet must be left on Turkeys, Chicken and Fowl. Remove heads from Ducks and Geese. Do not draw any dressed stock.

45 CHARLES ST. STANDARD PRODUCE CO. WINNIPEG, MAN.

WE WANT MORE LIVE AND DRESSED TURKEYS

Our Montreal branch offers you advantages in marketing your poultry upon which no western points can improve.

In the heart of all the big markets, both Canadian and American, Montreal is the logical divisional point for your products.

Get in touch with us. We buy car lots at all country points or either f.o.b. Winnipeg or Montreal basis, dependent upon where and how the shipper desires to sell.

For express shipments to Winnipeg, we guarantee the following prices No. 1 stock, f.o.b. our plant.

	Live	Dressed		Live	Dressed
Turkeys, over 12 lbs.	20c	28c	Chickens, over 5 lbs.	19c	26c
Turkeys, 10-12 lbs.	19c	26c	Chickens, 4-5 lbs.	16c	23c
Turkeys, 8-10 lbs.	16c	23c	Chickens, under 4 lbs.	14c	18c
Fowl, over 5 lbs.	15c	20c	Ducks	14c	16c
Fowl, 4-5 lbs.	13c	18c	Geese	12c	12c
			Roosters	7c	10c

Crates on request. Write or wire us your offerings.

THE CONSOLIDATED PACKERS, POINT DOUGLAS, WINNIPEG — MONTREAL ADDRESS: 47 WILLIAM ST., CANADA COLD STORAGE BLDG.

Has Your Breed of Livestock Been Advertised in The Guide?

During 1925 nearly all the Dominion and Provincial Livestock Associations, as well as the most prominent and successful breeders, used The Guide to tell our readers the strong points of their respective breeds. Among the following names you may find your favorite breed or association listed:

Alberta Livestock Association.
Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.
Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association.
Canadian Red Polled Association.
Holstein-Friesian Association.
Saskatchewan Clydesdale Club.
Manitoba Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association.
Saskatchewan Hereford Breeders' Association.
Saskatchewan Shorthorn Breeders' Club

The publicity for your breed paves the way for profitable sales, and having carried the advertising of more small livestock breeders during the past year than any other farm journal in Western Canada, proves that The Guide does get results.

Higher market prices, good crops and a reduction in the numbers of available breeding stock is creating a great demand for livestock at the present time. In a corresponding announcement to this, in the November 25 issue, we submitted unanswerable arguments to show that Guide "little classified ads," produced profitable results for less money. Whether buying, selling or exchanging, **the best market is the livestock section** of The Guide. If you need any further information or assistance, write our Service Department—if not, send us your ad. today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

IMPERIAL BANK
OF CANADA
FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The Annual General Meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held at the Head Office in Toronto, on Wednesday, 25th of November, 1925.

The Directors' Report and Statement of Affairs of the Bank for the year ending 31st of October, 1925, were presented as follows:—

THE REPORT

The Directors have pleasure in presenting to the Shareholders the Fifty-first Annual Report and Balance Sheet of the affairs of the Bank as on 31st October, 1925, together with Statement of Profit and Loss Account showing the result of the operations for the year.

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account brought forward from last year was	$1,039,223.19
Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1925, after deducting charges of management, auditor's fees and interest due depositors and after making full provision for bad and doubtful debts and for rebate on bills under discount were	1,162,148.73
Making a total at credit of Profit and Loss Account of	$2,201,371.92

This amount has been appropriated as follows:—	
Dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum	$840,000.00
Bonus of 1 per cent. for the year	70,000.00
Annual contributions to Officers' and Employees' Pension and Guarantee Funds	42,500.00
Dominion Government Taxes Paid and Reserved	150,000.00
Balance of Account carried forward	1,098,871.92
	$2,201,371.92

During the year a branch of the Bank was opened at Maymont, Sask. The following branches have been closed: Athalmer and Kamloops in the province of British Columbia; Carmichael, Edenwold, Primate and Tomkins, in the province of Saskatchewan; College and Shaw Streets in the city of Toronto, while the business of the Branch at Queen Street and Palmerston Avenue in the city of Toronto has been transferred to the Branch at Queen Street and Bathurst Street, Toronto.

The Head Office and branches have as usual been carefully inspected during the year and the Auditors appointed by you have also made their examinations as required by law. Their report and certificate is attached to the Balance Sheet. Under the Bank Act a change will require to be made this year in one of your Auditors.

The Directors have again much pleasure in bearing testimony to the satisfactory manner in which the various officers of the Bank have discharged their respective duties during the past year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PELEG HOWLAND, President.

LIABILITIES

Notes of the Bank in circulation		$10,678,152.00
Deposits not bearing interest	$19,527,420.91	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of Statement	76,406,747.38	
		95,934,168.29
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	$ 1,641,922.78	
Due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom	3,697.49	
Due to Banks elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	228,320.89	
Letters of Credit Outstanding	503,784.99	
		2,377,726.15
Total Liabilities to the Public		$108,990,046.44
Capital Stock paid in	$ 7,000,000.00	
Reserve Fund Account	7,500,000.00	
Dividend No. 141 (payable 2nd November, 1925) for three months at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum	210,000.00	
Bonus of 1 per cent. payable 2nd November, 1925	70,000.00	
Unclaimed Dividends	1,399.75	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	1,098,871.92	
		15,880,271.67
		$124,870,318.11

ASSETS

Current Coin held by the Bank	$ 980,555.60	
Dominion Government Notes	11,244,965.50	
United States and other Foreign Currencies	124,173.72	
		$12,349,694.82
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves		3,504,466.65
Deposit with the Minister for the purpose of the Circulation Fund		323,040.75
Notes of other Banks		753,238.00
Cheques on other Banks		5,889,793.04
Balances due by other Banks in Canada		627,610.11
Due from Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom		1,323,807.76
Due from Banks and Banking Correspondents, elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom		1,566,620.25
		$26,338,271.38
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value	$15,317,561.11	
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	6,468,246.06	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	132,802.37	
		21,918,609.54
Loans to Provincial Governments	$ 1,262,685.71	
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalties and School Districts	5,793,169.53	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Stocks, Debentures and Bonds and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	6,563,093.60	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada, on Stocks, Debentures and Bonds, and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	5,000,000.00	
		18,618,948.84
		$66,875,829.76
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest), after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		50,225,800.94
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest), after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		614,044.72
Non-current Loans estimated loss provided for		201,955.00
Real Estate other than Bank premises		612,437.19
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank		410,531.36
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off		5,056,813.14
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra		503,784.99
Other Assets not included in the foreging		369,121.01
		$124,870,318.11

PELEG HOWLAND, President. A. E. PHIPPS, General Manager.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

We report to the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of Canada:—

That we have audited the above Balance Sheet as at October 31, 1925, and compared it with the books and vouchers at Head Office and with the certified returns from the Branches. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

In our opinion the Balance Sheet discloses the true condition of the Bank, and is as shown by the books of the Bank.

The above Balance Sheet does not include monies which have been set aside by the Shareholders from time to time for the purpose of a Pension Fund, a portion of which is invested in shares of the Bank.

Toronto, November 20, 1925.

A. B. SHEPHERD, C.A., of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
PERCY C. BAXTER, C.A., of Macintosh, Cole and Robertson.

The President in his address reviewed general busness conditions and the General Manager commented upon the different items in Balance Sheet.

Messrs. A. B. Shepherd, C.A., of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company, and Mr. D. McK. McClelland, C.A., of Price, Waterhouse & Co., were appointed Auditors for the ensuing year and other customary motions were made and carried unanimously.

The following Shareholders were elected Directors; Peleg Howland, Sir James Woods, Sir James Aikins, K.C. (Winnipeg); John Northway, Lieut.-Col. J. F. Michie, Frank A. Rolph, R. S. Waldie, George C. Heintzman, J. W. Hobbs and Walter C. Laidlaw.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. Peleg Howland was re-elected President, and Sir James Woods, Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

PELEG HOWLAND, President. A. E. PHIPPS, General Manager.